

Friday, August 25, 1961
Bhadra 3, 1883 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Friday, August 25, 1961/Bhadra
3, 1883 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Oil Find in Surat

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*924. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines
and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether any oil has been struck
in a well in Digas village near Surat;
and

(b) if so, the nature and extent of
such a find?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the
Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel
(Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha):** (a)
Yes, Sir. Oil has been found in well
No. 10 of the Ankleshwar oil field
which is situated about miles south
of Digas village.

(b) The oil found in this well is
similar to the oil found in other wells
of the Ankleshwar field. It is too
early to predict the extent of the
field.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I
know whether any immediate steps
are going to be taken for the exploi-
tation of oil and, if so, what the pro-
gramme is?

1000 (A) LSD—1.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Both
exploitation and further investiga-
tions are going on. As far as I know,
trial production in some of the wells
is in progress.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I
know whether any indications are
available as to the quantity of oil to
be found there?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: It is
too early to say what will be the
exact assessment of oil in the whole
field, because the investigation is on.

Shri D. C. Sharma: It has been
stated that oil in well No. 10 has been
found. May I know how many wells
are there and the results in each of
them?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: I
have not got the information just now
as to how many wells have already
been completed and how many are
in progress. This question relates to
well No. 10, where the result is quite
good and not discouraging.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know
how many of the twelve wells have
been found to be productive and how
many failures?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: For
further particulars I would require
notice.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know
whether any detailed programme has
been prepared in the Surat area to
exploit oil?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: This
question relates to the Ankleshwar oil
field particularly.

Shri Goray: May I know the depth
at which oil has been struck and how

many days did the Government take to go down to that level?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: As far as this particular well is concerned, the digging was up to 1300 metres.

Shri Goray: How long did it take?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Normally, it takes 20 to 30 days. I do not know how many days they took to complete this well.

Shri Goray: I would like to point out that in Assam the Digboi Oil Company is digging well at five times this speed. Will they take expert advice or do something so that the drills go down faster?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): We are familiar with the progress in the Assam oil fields. But the conditions in the oil fields are not always identical and the speed of drilling, among other things, depends upon the soil condition and the like. We are getting all the information from Assam and elsewhere, and every possible effort has been made to ensure that we also complete drilling in an efficient manner.

Public Service Commission for Public Undertakings

*925. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered proposal for creation of a separate Public Service Commission for all the undertakings in the public sector; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) This has not been considered recently.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the procedure followed in the matter of appointments? Are they made by the Board of Directors or the Ministry concerned?

Shri Datar: There are different types of undertakings, some autonomous, some carried on by Government and some governed by the Companies Act. Therefore, it is difficult to lay down any common rule in this respect. So, model rules have been framed by us and sent to the various undertakings for implementation to the extent possible.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether a copy of the model rules will be placed on the Table of the House?

Shri Datar: They have been meant for the various undertakings.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: And not for us?

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know when the rules were sent to the various bodies? Have any efforts been made by the Government with a view to find out whether those rules are being implemented by the various undertakings?

Shri Datar: The Estimates Committee made a recommendation in this respect in about 1957. Thereafter, these model rules were prepared by us and they have been sent to the various undertakings. According to the information that we have, they are in the process of being accepted.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Is it not a fact that in those public undertakings which are registered under the Companies Act the appointments are made completely at the discretion of the Managing Directors and in a number of cases nepotism has come to the notice of the hon. Minister?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): The hon. Member's inference is rather wrong if I might use that word, because I was also associated for quite a long time with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry under which quite a number of public undertakings function. Appointments to class I and II, that is to say, officers' grade, are not made by the Managing Director in

such cases. A regular board is appointed and the board selects those candidates. Then, there are salaries prescribed for which the approval of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry or of the Government of India has to be taken, and is taken.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Is it not a fact that a number of appointments were made by the Managing Directors and they were later on regularised by the Board and then sent to the Ministry for approval?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: There also he seems to be mistaken. Sometimes it becomes necessary that the undertaking should make quick appointments as there is urgent need for that. Now we are considering proposals as to what form of autonomy should be given to the public undertakings in regard to these appointments. The general approach of this House has also been, I think, that these public undertakings should be given enough autonomy. I do not exactly remember the case to which the hon. Member is referring to, but if in any case it has been done, it must have been done with good intentions and for the efficiency of the undertaking.

Shri Tyagi: The autonomy which Parliament insisted on was not allowing them the freedom of exercising any favouritism. The House is anxious to know what are the rules prescribed to see that no favouritism is exercised in the public sector and justice is done to all.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I do not think any specific complaint has been brought to our notice where favouritism or nepotism has been practised. Yet, as my colleague has just now stated, the then Home Minister had discussed this matter, especially with me and my colleague, Sardar Swaran Singh, because we were concerned with the Ministries of Commerce and Industry and Steel, Mines and Fuel which were closely concerned with big and small public undertakings, and in consultation with us, it was

decided that model rules will have to be prepared and in accordance with the rules the selections should be made. It was also considered whether it would be advisable to associate a member of the UPSC when the selections are made.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: In view of the vast expansion of the public sector in the country, is it now under the consideration of the Government of India to set up a commission like the one which has been suggested in this question? Also, if the model rules are not secret, what is the objection in placing the rules on the Table of the House so that Members of Parliament might look into them and might suggest some modifications, if need be?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: If necessary, they will be placed on the Table at the appropriate time. Now the whole matter is under consideration and is being examined.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: In case a separate public service commission is to be created, what will be the annual expenditure to run such a public service commission?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: There is no such proposal to appoint a separate public service commission.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Last time we were told that the entire question regarding the running of the public sector enterprises was under the active consideration of the Cabinet, more particularly about the price policy and recruitment of personnel. May I know whether the Cabinet has since considered this matter and the appointment of a standing committee of Parliament and all that. It was about the running of the public sector enterprises. We were told that the Cabinet was considering the entire matter regarding recruitment and the terms and conditions. May I know whether the Cabinet has since considered it? What

are the issues which are before the Cabinet for their consideration.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It is not restricted only to recruitment but relates to the whole question of the powers and the autonomy that should be given to the public sector undertakings as also how far and to what extent they should be responsible to this House and to Government. These matters in their broad context are under consideration of the Government. They have been thought over and considered more than once by the Cabinet.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the rules that were framed on the basis of the recommendations of the Estimates Committee are being applied to Neyveli because on a previous occasion we were told that there were not enough entrants for the type of jobs that were available?

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow individual cases.

Shri Tangamani: It is a very big undertaking.

Mr. Speaker: It may be the biggest undertaking. This question is a general one.

Shri Tangamani: I would like to know whether it is.....

Mr. Speaker: I would not allow it. When I have disallowed one question, what is the meaning of saying "Please allow me another question"? This does not arise out of this question. It is a general question, namely, is there a proposal to have a separate Public Service Commission for all these undertakings? The hon. Minister said that the rules and regulations and the whole matter was under consideration. The hon. Member asks about a specific case of Neyveli because he is interested in it as he comes from the south. Some other hon. Member will then ask about some steel undertaking. There are very many undertakings in the country.

श्री प्र० मु० तारिक : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह हकीकत है कि इन पब्लिक ग्रण्डर टर्किंग्स में जितनी ग्रहम पोस्ट्स हैं वह ग्रक्सर रिटायर्ड ग्रदमियों के हाथों में हैं ? इस सिलसिले में मैं ग्रवर्नमेंट की पालिसी जानना चाहता हूँ कि ग्रभी कितने वक्त तक उनको बहाल रक्खा जायगा जबकि वह काफी ग्रस से यह काम कर रहे हैं ।

[मैंने यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह हकीकत है कि इन पब्लिक ग्रण्डर टर्किंग्स में जितनी ग्रहम पोस्ट्स हैं वह ग्रक्सर रिटायर्ड ग्रदमियों के हाथों में हैं ? इस सिलसिले में मैं ग्रवर्नमेंट की पालिसी जानना चाहता हूँ कि ग्रभी कितने वक्त तक उनको बहाल रक्खा जायगा जबकि वह काफी ग्रस से यह काम कर रहे हैं ।]

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : पहली बात तो यह है कि यह सही नहीं कि तमाम जगहें...

श्री प्र० मु० तारिक : मैंने ग्रक्सर कहा है, तमाम नहीं ।

[मैंने यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह हकीकत है कि इन पब्लिक ग्रण्डर टर्किंग्स में जितनी ग्रहम पोस्ट्स हैं वह ग्रक्सर रिटायर्ड ग्रदमियों के हाथों में हैं ? इस सिलसिले में मैं ग्रवर्नमेंट की पालिसी जानना चाहता हूँ कि ग्रभी कितने वक्त तक उनको बहाल रक्खा जायगा जबकि वह काफी ग्रस से यह काम कर रहे हैं ।]

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : 'ग्रक्सर' लफ्ज भी कहां तक सही है यह नहीं कहा जा सकता । मगर कुछ जरूरी जगहें रिटायर्ड ग्रवर्नमेंट नौकरों को दी गई हैं. ग्रौर मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे पास कोई दूसरा बाग नहीं था । हम किसी दूसरे को यह काम दे नहीं सकते थे क्योंकि हमें दूसरे ग्रच्छी ग्रदमी हार्मिज नहीं थे । इसलिये हमें सन्हे देना पड़ा । मैं यह भी बतलाना चाहता हूँ हमें ग्रच्छे इजीनिग्रस ग्रौर टक्नीकल ग्रदमियों को काफी मौका देना पड़ा है । यह बहुत पांग है ग्रौर ग्रपने काम को काफी ग्रच्छी तरह से ग्रग्राम देते हैं ।

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the hon Minister has said that model rules were framed and forwarded to the public sector undertakings in the matter of

appointment, may I know whether these model rules were adhered to in the matter of appointment by the Gauhati Oil Refinery?

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow this question. The same thing I said with respect to Shri Tanga-mani's question.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I have a submission to make and not a question to ask.

Mr. Speaker: No, Sir. Next question.

Permanent Commission for Territorial Army Officers

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*926. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1676 on the 21st April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal to offer permanent commission to such officers of the Territorial Army who are working as regular officers of the Territorial Army; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). The proposal to permit Territorial Army Officers to seek admission to the Indian Military Academy for training and eventual grant of Permanent Regular Commission has been accepted by the Government in principle. The terms and conditions to be prescribed for Territorial Army Officers who apply for such admission to the Indian Military Academy are under consideration and Government hope to take a decision thereon in the near future.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: The hon. Minister just now said that the terms and conditions are under consideration. What is the practice at present? Are they allowed at present also?

Shri Krishna Menon: It is rather a complicated matter. The vacancies that are available in the Academy have been increased, but they are not filled from the rank and file of the Territorial Army. So, these vacancies have now been extended to officers also, which created a new situation. Regarding terms and conditions, that has been discussed.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Will the hon. Minister give preference to the people who have been in the Territorial Army in the matter of giving permanent commissions over the people from the outside market?

Shri Krishna Menon: This is with reference to those officers.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: What is the obstacle in arriving at an early decision?

Shri Krishna Menon: Their terms and conditions require a certain amount of discussion with Service Headquarters, Finance and things like that.

Manufacture of Farmer's Car in Ordnance Factories

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*927. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1051 on the 23rd February, 1961 and state at what stage is the proposal to manufacture Japanese 'Farmer's car' in Ordnance Factories?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): A small tractor sometimes called "Farmer's Car" had been under appreciation in Defence Establishments for sometime. Its uses and other particulars are being studied but there is no manufacturing Project before Government.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether the approximate price of this car has been assessed?

Shri Krishna Menon: It has not come to all that stage. I said that it was under assessment.

Shri Ranga: How does it differ from the ordinary car?

Dr. Govind Das: Is it a fact that in the Gun Carriage Factory at Jabalpur, 'Shaktiman' tractors are being very successfully manufactured? Has any enquiry been made whether such cars can be made in that factory?

Shri Krishna Menon: These things are not made in one factory. There is an assembly in Jabalpur, as the hon. Member is interested, but various parts of it are manufactured in various ordnance factories. To the extent there is capacity it will be made under the defence system, if it is made. At the present moment it is under assessment. So many equipments come under assessment for one purpose or another. It is not a car. It is a tractor. But first of all we have to find out what its uses are and what its cost of manufacture is. All that is being studied.

Shri Ranga: If it is a tractor, may I know whether such tractors are being produced by other concerns also than the ordnance factories in the country and, if not, whether other factories would be free to manufacture them?

Shri Krishna Menon: It is a matter which has to be considered by those who want to make them. On behalf of Government I deal with matters in Defence production establishments.

Shri Ranga: The first part of my question is not answered, namely, whether it is being manufactured by any other factory.

Shri Krishna Menon: Not that I know of.

C.O.D., Chheoki

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*928. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given

to Starred Question No. 1078 on the 23rd March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the findings of the Court of Inquiry and the recommendations of the G.O.C.-in-C, Eastern Command regarding the recovery of stores from underground in Central Ordnance Depot, Chheoki; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). The findings of the Court of Inquiry and the recommendations of the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Eastern Command thereon have been examined by Army Headquarters and the following decisions by the Chief of the Army Staff have been given:

(i) "Severe Displeasure" of the Chief of the Army Staff to be conveyed to the Deputy Commandant of the Depot. "Displeasure" of the GOC-in-C Eastern Command to be conveyed to two of the junior officers.

"Severe Displeasure" of the Chief of the Army Staff had already been conveyed to the Commandant of the Depot. "Displeasure" of the Chief of the Army Staff had been conveyed to a junior officer. "Displeasure" of the GOC-in-C, Eastern Command had been conveyed to other junior officers.

(ii) Departmental disciplinary action to be taken against the concerned civilian officers and other staff members.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In view of the findings of the GOC-in-C Eastern Command, may I know whether any officer has been suspended so far?

Shri Krishna Menon: No, Sir.

Shri Hem Barua: On a previous occasion the hon. Minister was pleased to say that some personnel of the

COD were found guilty of not adhering to proper accounting and checking procedures. If so, what specific steps are taken against these particular gentlemen?

Shri Krishna Menon: These are punishments. "Sever displeasure" and so on is not merely an expression of a subjective view. It goes into the record and affects their promotion. It spoils the books, so to say. With regard to the rules, there are rules. The question is of their observation. Whenever any correction is required, it is undertaken. The Court of Inquiry held that the deficiencies were due to the following reasons, namely, tendency on the part of the storemen and the storekeeper to hold stores on their unofficial charge without bringing them on the ledger; omission on the part of the storemen in not displaying unaccounted holdings to stocktaking staff; perfunctory checking and stocktaking by the stocktaking staff of the depot; indifferent attitude of sub-depot commanders towards proper accounting, checking and supervision of stores in their charge; rendering "all correct" certificates without detailed or even percentage checks; frequent changes of storeholders and group officers; absence of a system for submission of completion reports of receipts/despatches of large-scale consignments. Rules are there. Sometimes only there are lapses.

Shri Jamal Khwaja: May I know the approximate value of the stores?

Shri Krishna Menon: Rs. 6,000.

Shri Hem Barua: As far as I understood no specific punishment was given to these personnel of the COD who were found responsible for this lack of knowledge in checking and proper accounting procedure. May I know whether Government propose to re-educate them in the correct procedure of checking and accounting?

Shri Ranga: Refresher course.

Shri Krishna Menon: I have already stated the nature of the punishments

given. Re-education means warning them not to do so again.

Bifurcation of Double-member Constituencies

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 { **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
 *929. { **Shri Arjun Singh**
 Bhadoria:
 Shri Balakrishnan:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2181 on the 23rd March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the work in connection with the bifurcation of double-member constituencies has been completed; and

(b) if so, whether the copy of the same will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): (a) The Election Commission has taken decisions for division of all two-member constituencies. Final notifications directing amendments to be made in the Delimitation Order for giving effect to these decisions have also been published in respect of the States of Assam, Gujarat, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab and West Bengal and the Union Territory of Delhi. Similar notifications in respect of the remaining States are expected to be published shortly.

(b) After all the notifications have been published, the Election Commission will carry out amendments in the Delimitation Order and the revised Delimitation Order, when received, will be laid on the Table of the House, as required by section 7(2) of the Two-Member Constituencies (Abolition) Act, 1961.

Shri P. G. Deb: I wanted to ask the Law Minister this. In the Orissa Census report for 1951, page 418, it is said that areawise or thanawise figures for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have not been worked out because of paucity of funds by the Orissa Government, although suggested by the Election Commissioner. In

view of this may I know, on what principle this bifurcation of constituencies is worked out in Orissa?

Shri A. K. Sen: The hon. Member will recall that the Act itself provides for certain statutory considerations to be taken into account in arriving at final delimitation of the two-member constituencies. Since I am not the authority to decide these matters and the Chief Election Commission was the statutory authority, I have no doubt that he took all the statutory considerations into account.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I want to know, since it is pointed out that there has been no information available as regards the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, how this was done. Will the hon. Minister get the information and let us know?

Shri A. K. Sen: I have no information at the present moment as that is not the question. If the census figures in certain areas were lacking, I have no doubt, other methods were resorted to for the purpose of finding out which is a constituency which has a larger percentage of Scheduled Caste population?

Mr. Speaker: In a constituency, is not an hon. Member entitled to know what are the other grounds? The matter relates to representation of a constituency in the legislature.

Shri A. K. Sen: Not in Parliament. I cannot give what are the factors taken into account by the Chief Election Commissioner all over the country. If he wanted to know this, he should have given notice. Preliminary notifications were issued suggesting how the constituencies are going to be bifurcated. After the preliminary notification, any one was entitled to come and object and at that time, a public hearing has been given. Wherever there has been an objection and public hearing, I have no doubt that these matters were discussed if there was an objection on that basis. How could I say here what considerations

weighed with the Chief Election Commissioner in regard to particular constituencies?

Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. This is a general question relating to bifurcation, whether it is completed and soon. The hon. Members, I understand, are anxious and it is a serious matter also. Inasmuch as figures were not available, the House is entitled to know that. If the hon. Member puts a separate question, I will ask the hon. Minister to gather information and give it to the House.

Shri A. K. Sen: It is not even necessary to come up here. If the hon. Member sends me a letter, I shall collect the information and intimate him.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: When they had no definite information about the percentage, how were double member constituencies bifurcated in Orissa and mid-term elections held?

Mr. Speaker: With respect to each constituency, except some broad principles, wherever figures are not available, there may be special considerations to be taken into account with respect to that constituency. Therefore, what applies to one constituency may not apply to another. Whichever hon. Member wants to know the facts relating to a constituency will write to the hon. Minister. He will give the information. If there is any principle governing all this, certainly the hon. Minister will take the House into confidence.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know why delay has been caused in publishing the bifurcation statement in the Uttar Pradesh? The hon. Minister just now said that the U.P. is not included.

Shri A. K. Sen: I have no doubt that so far as U.P. is concerned, public sittings in this State were held on 31st July and as late as 1st August, 1961. The U.P. is one of the States

in which the largest number of objections were put in. I suppose the hon. Member does not want the Chief Election Commissioner to decide without hearing objections.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: How do you infer that I do not want all that?

Shri Balakrishnan: In the matter of bifurcations, I wanted to know whether the bifurcation was made only on the basis of population or other criteria like contiguity and compactness of the area were also we considered.

Shri A. K. Sen: The presumption under law is that the Chief Election Commissioner did his duties properly and has taken into consideration all the factors provided for in the Act itself.

डा० गोबिन्द दास : श्री मन्त्री जी ने यह कहा कि कुछ प्रदेशों के नतीजे घोषित नहीं किए गए हैं, और उनमें मध्य प्रदेश भी है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बाकी के नतीजे, और खास कर मध्य प्रदेश के नतीजे, किम तारीख तक घोषित कर दिए जायेंगे ?

Shri A. K. Sen: I cannot say now. It is really for the Chief Election Commissioner. There has been hearing of the objections. I have no doubt, he will consider the objections and after considering all the objections, he will notify it as early as possible.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The Election Commission has been changing its mind overnight. For instance, in the Gurdaspur district, Narotjaimal Singh was declared as a general constituency and Gurdaspur was declared as a reserved constituency. Overnight it was changed and Gurdaspur was declared as a general constituency and Narotjaimal Singh was declared as a reserved constituency.

Mr. Speaker: What is the question?

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what are the reasons why the Election Commission does not know its

mind and goes on changing the decisions from time to time?

Shri A. K. Sen: I am afraid—may I give this answer? It is a very serious insinuation on the method of working of the Chief Election Commissioner. May I say, the hon. Member is suffering from a confusion as regards the appropriate procedure to be followed by a body like the Election Commission in such a matters? The Act provides (*Interruption from Shri D. C. Sharma*)—Will the hon Member have a little patience—the mandatory provision that the Chief Election Commissioner shall, after taking into consideration all these factors, publish a preliminary decision regarding bifurcation. After that is made, objections are to be made to the Chief Election Commissioner and such objections will be heard publicly or otherwise as the objectors desire. Does the hon. Member expect that the Chief Election Commissioner, having published the preliminary decision, will not change his mind after hearing objections if they are valid?

Shri D. C. Sharma: The Election Commission goes on changing the final decision even till the eve of the election. Last time, it did it in the case of Hoshiarpur.

Shri A. K. Sen: If the hon. Member verified the facts, he will find that the procedure is exactly what I have stated: preliminary decision was made and then objections were heard. I suppose I do not know about this particular constituency.

Shri D. C. Sharma: In the month of January it was changed in the case of Hoshiarpur.

Mr. Speaker: I won't allow it.

Shri A. K. Sen: I have no doubt, with regard to this particular constituency, the decision has been given after hearing all the objections—that is the final decision.

Mr. Speaker: So far as this question is concerned, hon. Members will remember that originally, at the time

of the first general elections, all the final decisions relating to the demarcation of constituencies were brought up here for consideration, and hon. Members were allowed to move amendments. Then, hon. Members were constituted into various committees to go round, take evidence and then decide. Later on, that procedure was changed, and hon. Members passed legislation here to that effect. But, now, they quarrel with the hon. Law Minister for having taken steps according to that. I do not want to cast aspersions on hon. Members, but at the time they passed this legislation, they did not anticipate all these difficulties, and they made the Election Commissioner the final authority, and even the Law Minister cannot do anything now.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I want to know whether the law is being properly implemented.

Some Hon. Members: We opposed it even then.

Mr. Speaker: Of course, some hon. Members took exception to it, but it is unfortunate that it was passed. Under the law as it stands now, the Election Commissioner is the final authority; he is the preliminary authority and also the final authority. He issues a provisional notification, and then he hears objections; it is open to him to change not only overnight but every hour also. That is the position under the law. There is no escape from it. Hon. Members have passed the law by a majority. Of course, all legislation is passed by a majority in this House, and if anything happens, surely, the hon. Minister will take it into consideration. Now, with respect to serious matters such as allowing representations or no representation, this legislation has been passed by the House, and when once it has been passed, what is the good of heckling the Law Minister?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Because he got it passed.

Mr. Speaker: It was passed by a majority in the House. So far as this

matter is concerned, in the case of the British House of Commons, the final authority seems to be the House of Commons itself. Here, hon. Members wanted to relegate it to the Election Commissioner; certainly, when they have done so with open eyes and it has been passed by a majority in this House—of course, it is always carried by a majority here—they cannot avoid it now; they cannot escape it. I am not going to allow further questions regarding this matter.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May I make a submission? After the law has been passed, do we not have the right to know whether that is being properly implemented or not, and can we not offer our criticisms? Do we not have that right?

Mr. Speaker: The Law Minister is not able to explain in regard to individual cases, so, I would not allow individual cases to be brought up now, as to whether in a particular case, the Election Commissioner is entitled to change his opinion overnight and so on. I can allow only general questions as to why there is delay, whether sufficient time must be allowed and so on. I am prepared to allow these general questions, but I am not prepared to allow individual questions.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: But an assurance was given here.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Kalika Singh: I want to know one thing about the procedure.

Mr. Speaker: I have called the next question already.

Bonus to L.I.C. Policy Holders

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{ **Shri A. M. Tariq:**
*939. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
 { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bonus to the Life Insurance Corporation policy holders has not been disbursed so far since nationalisation of

Life Insurance business and no bonus card has been issued so far;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay;

(c) years for which bonus has been announced; and

(d) steps taken or proposed to be taken for its disbursement and issue of cards?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b). Work connected with the valuation of the Corporation's assets and liabilities as on 31st December, 1959 as also determination of bonus indices for purpose of declaring "differential" bonuses in respect of policies pertaining to the 245 units taken over by the Corporation is extremely heavy and of a complicated nature. However, the Corporation has submitted to the Government the Regulations in respect of Differential Bonus Scheme for approval under Section 49 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956, which is receiving consideration.

(c) Interim bonuses on the basis of the 1957 valuation are being paid on claims by death or maturity in respect of the period elapsed since the date of the last valuation of the erstwhile insurers.

(d). The work regarding vesting of bonuses for the periods ending 31st December, 1957 and 31st December, 1959 is expected to be completed by 15th October, 1961. The work relating to issue of bonus cards will be taken up thereafter.

Shri A. M. Tariq: It has been stated in part (d) of the statement that:

"The work regarding vesting of bonuses for the periods ending 31st December, 1957 and 31st December, 1959 is expected to be completed by 15th October, 1961. The work relating to issue of bonus cards will be taken up thereafter."

May I know how much time it will take to issue these bonus cards?

May I also know why bonuses for the period ending 31st December, 1957 have not been given by this time?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The idea is that the work will be over by the 15th October, 1961. When the regulations giving the classification of various policies in respect of which bonus will be given by the LIC are approved, they will start the work of distribution of the cards; they will start it immediately thereafter. It may be that the time lapse will be very little.

Shri A. M. Tariq: How much time will it take to prepare these cards, because this is a matter pending from 1957? How many cards have to be prepared?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That depends upon the number of cards and the classification. Obviously, the number of cards will be large enough. So, it will take some time. But effort will be made to see that it takes as little time as possible.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: From the statement I find that the Corporation has submitted to Government the regulations in respect of differential bonus scheme for approval under section 49 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956. May I know when this scheme was submitted, and by what time it will be approved?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: As I have mentioned in the statement itself, the approval will be given by the 15th October, 1961.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: My question is about the periods ending 31st December, 1957 and 31st December, 1959. May I know when the scheme was submitted for approval?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I do not have the date on which this scheme was submitted.

Shri Ranga: What was the earlier experience, when the LIC had not come into existence? Did it take the private insurance companies as long

as these four years in order to declare these bonus issues and distribute the bonus cards, as is happening now?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): May I say that hon. Members must remember that there were 245 companies taken over, and all of them have got to be valued, and there are different standards followed in different cases? We cannot treat one on one basis, and then the other on another basis, and so on. Therefore, it is bound to take time. It is only because we are doing it on this basis that even in this time it will be done. If, as was asked for, every property should be valued, then we would not have done it even in ten years.

Shri Ranga: Have Government given any consideration, after having seen that so much delay has taken place, to the possibility of expediting this procedure so that hereafter at least, there would not be so much delay?

Shri Morarji Desai: May I say that every attempt is being made to see that it is done within the minimum time possible, and I am at it all the while?

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: In view of the fact that some of the cases are very hard, because the person in whose name the policy has been insured is dead and the family is suffering great hardship and is hard pressed for money, will this question be taken up at least in the case of the private insurers apart from company insurers, as soon as possible?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: So far as the cases of persons who are dead or policies which have matured are concerned, these are covered by the answer to part (c) of the question, in terms of the interim bonus. We have already started paying interim bonus in these two cases where either the insured is dead or the policy has matured.

Shri Goray: May I know whether any representation was made by some policyholders requesting Government to let them know on what basis bonus was being computed, and if so, whether Government have explained it to the policyholders the basis of determining the bonus?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am not aware of any such representation. They might have made it to the LIC.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अभी वित्त मन्त्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि २०० से ज्यादा कम्पनियों को इन्होंने नेशनलाइज किया और वह कहते हैं कि इसमें कई साल लग गये तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितनी कम्पनियों का जो बोनस बाकी था उसका हिस्सा साफ हो गया है और कितनी कम्पनियों का अभी बाकी है ?

श्री ब. र. भगत : हिस्सा सब का साफ हो गया है । अब यहाँ गवर्नमेंट के पास एन० आई० सी० ने यह भेजा है कि किस आधार पर डिफ़ॉरिंग बोनस दिया जाये और किन किन कम्पनियों को इडकम नम्बर क्या क्या हो । कारपोरेशन ने सम्बन्धित रेगुलेशन्स गवर्नमेंट के पास भेज दिये हैं ।

And valuations are going on.

Shri Goray: If it is a fact that the LIC have submitted their proposals to Government for approval, may I know whether Government would inform the policyholders of the basis on which the bonus is being defined, and also whether they would invite any objections?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The regulations in regard to bonus will be published in the gazette, and after that, I do not know whether there is any procedure for inviting objections; I think they will be final. After that, we cannot accept any objections. But all the information regarding the regulations and other things will be published and will be before the policyholders.

Shri Tangamani: In reply to part (c) of the question, it has been stated that interim bonus has been paid in

claims by death or maturity. May I know what the claim has been, and how much has been paid by way of interim bonus?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I would like to have notice of the question.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: It has been stated that since the work relates to policies pertaining to about 245 units which were taken over by the corporation, it is extremely heavy and is of a complicated nature. But, just now, the hon. Minister has stated that the bonus issue has been decided and it has been submitted to the Central Government for approval. How are we to reconcile these two statements?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I have not said that the bonus issue has been decided. What I have stated is that the LIC's proposals as regards differential bonus have been submitted to Government, and Government are giving their earnest consideration.

Shri A. M. Tariq: It has been mentioned in the statement that the corporation has submitted to Government the regulations, and the hon. Minister also has repeated the same thing. May I know how much time it will take for the Ministry to consider these regulations and also by what time they were received in the Ministry?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I do not have the exact date on which it was received. If the hon. Member tables a separate question, I will reply.

Shri A. M. Tariq: That is the important question, as to when they were received and why they are pending in the Ministry.

Shri Morarji Desai: They are pending in the Ministry for examination and consideration. They cannot be passed offhand as the hon. Member can ask a question.

Mr. Speaker: It is a question of money. The Ministry must examine it.

Shri Tangamani: The reply to part (c) is that interim bonuses have been paid on the basis of the 1957 valuation. I want to know what is the amount of the claims and how much has been paid.

Mr. Speaker: He has not got the figures.

Shri Tangamani: It arises directly out of the question.

Mr. Speaker: He may not have the figures with him. Any question may be asked to make the Government take further action in the matter. As regards the amount that has been paid, he has not got the information with him. Suppose he says Rs. 1,50,000. Here I am reminded of a case where a man wanted to be appointed Diwan. His sister recommended him to the King. The Minister asked him how many crows there are. The man was not able to answer. Then the Minister himself said 1,50,079. Now, how are we to verify? What is the object of this question? I cannot follow.

Shri Tangamani: Here is a case where claims have been paid as a result of death, or maturity of policies. In this case, the Ministry must have the information with it. But he says he has not got it. I would like to know how much has been paid.

Mr. Speaker: I can understand if it is asked by way of information what percentage has been paid.

Shri Tangamani: That was what I wanted.

Mr. Speaker: He did not say so. What is the percentage by way of interim bonus which has been paid? He may give the approximate amount. Also what is the basis on which interim bonus was given?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I do not have that information of the percentage or the amount. But the principles on which it is given are that when the person had died or when the policy had matured, provision for allotment of interim bonus is made. These are the two categories.

Gold Deposits

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*931. { **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
 Shri Kunhan:
 Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 352 on the 27th February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether investigations regarding existence of other deposits of gold ore have since been completed; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: In the answer that was given in February, it was said that the investigations which were going on and the Government of Mysore were willing to nationalise the gold fields. In that respect, has there been any progress?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Yes, that was the reply given by us, that the investigations are going on. They are still going on. It will take two to three years to be completed.

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): May I say by way of additional information that neither in the earlier question nor in the present one was the question of nationalisation involved? The question was whether geological investigations were going on. It is a fact that geological investigations have been going on for five years and they might go on for another two years. So a period of three months does not make any difference.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: The question of nationalisation was involved in the previous question and the answer was given by Government that the Government of Mysore were willing to nationalise them.

Mr. Speaker: Then why does she put the question again? This question arises out of that question, so far as the investigations are concerned.

Shri Kunhan: May I know to what extent investigations in the Wynad area in Kozhikode district in Kerala have progressed so far?

Mr. Speaker: The question relates to the Kolar Gold Fields.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Some investigations have been going on in the Nandidurg mines and certain lodes have been found out. May I know whether on the basis of this discovery the life of this mine will be extended?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Yes. It is a fact that investigations are going on in this area and encouraging results have been found. But it is too early to say whether they will be of a commercial value. It will take some time before we can come with definite information to the House.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know when actually the Central Government will take over this company from the Mysore Government?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: As far as taking over is concerned, the matter is under consideration by Government. But it is too early to say what will be done.

Mineral Industries

*932 **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that private sector has been asked to collaborate with Government in promoting industries based on minerals; and

(b) the details of the offers received during 1961 so far?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

डा० गोविन्द दास : जहां तक खनिज पदार्थों का सम्बन्ध है, क्या माननीय मन्त्री जी इस बात को जानते हैं कि मध्य प्रदेश इस दृष्टि से बहुत अच्छा प्रान्त माना जाता है और, यद्यपि इस बात का हम प्रश्न से सम्बन्ध नहीं है, क्या माननीय मन्त्री जी बतायेंगे कि क्या सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ कर रही है कि मध्य प्रदेश के खनिज पदार्थों का कोई उपयोग किया जा सके ?

श्री गजेन्द्र प्रसाद सिन्हा : मध्य प्रदेश में खनिज पदार्थ अच्छा है। और भी प्रदेश है, जहां खनिज पदार्थ काफी अच्छा है। लेकिन यह तो उन इण्डस्ट्रीज के साथ सरकार की तरफ से कॉलेबोरेशन के सम्बन्ध में मवाल है, जो कि मिनरल्स पर बेस्ड है। माननीय सदस्य के प्रश्न का इसमें कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

Wastage in Education

*933. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) what is Government's assessment of wastage in our education?

(b) What improvement or deterioration has been there in this matter since independence?

(c) will a detailed statement be laid on the Table elucidating the position?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) In so far as general education is concerned, no formal all-India survey has yet been conducted to assess the extent of wastage. On the basis of statistics published so far, however, it appears that the wastage is substantial at the primary stage and that it is comparatively less at the higher stages.

(b) The wastage is gradually declining.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3161 61].

Shri Braj Raj Singh: On a point of information, Sir. Has Shri Tyagi crossed the floor?

Shri Tyagi: I am sorry, Sir.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: From the statement as well as from the answer, it is obvious from whatever investigation has been conducted that there has been a serious wastage in education particularly at the primary stage. May I know whether the same investigations have revealed the extent of these wastages and the steps taken by Government to remove them?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: What happens is that when students are enrolled in the first class, they gradually drop out. Then one effective measure which Government propose to introduce is compulsion and as soon as it is done much of this problem will not arise. Moreover, the various other measures that are taken up, that is, education of the public, creating consciousness among the people to send their children to school regularly—all these will gradually eliminate this factor of wastage. It will take some time, but as I said, the progress is satisfactory and the wastage is on the decline.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: From the statement, it is obvious that the wastages are to the extent of about 70 and 75 per cent in the case of girls and 64 and 65 per cent in the case of boys. May be that these relate to an earlier period. Even then, in view of the fact that the wastages are so much, how does the hon. Minister propose to introduce compulsory education? What arrangement is he going to make to cater for such a large number of cases?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: I think I have already answered that question. The most effective measure to prevent this wastage is to make education compulsory at the primary stage so that the children do not drop out from class to class. Along with that, various other measures are being taken. For instance, with regard to the wastage of girls, the Government of India have several schemes for attracting girls in the educational institutions and for keeping them for a longer

period through payment of stipends and various other measures are being taken. The introduction of school meals and free distribution of text books, school uniforms which we propose to introduce will be other measures which will attract school children in the schools and will keep them there. These are the various measures which we propose to take and I am hoping that by the end of the Third Plan the wastage would have considerably declined.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: May I know whether the hon. Minister is using the term 'wastage' in the sense of lapsing into illiteracy after the primary stage or in the sense that students passing out of the primary stage do not follow the higher course of education.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The latter meaning.

Shri Kalika Singh: I want to know whether the wastage in the case of girls is due to the marriage of the girls and do the Government propose to do anything to continue education even after marriage?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I do not think it is so; maybe in rare cases in rural areas it may be so but by and large we do not have marriages now in India at such an early stage, at the primary stage where the wastage occurs.

Dr. M. S. Aney: What is the answer to the hon. Member Shri Bhattacharya's question?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Wastage is very well understood. Wastage means that when the boys and girls admitted to the schools, at the enrolment time, in the beginning, there is a certain number which gradually goes on declining. That is what is called wastage. I said that wastage had the meaning referred to in the latter part of his question.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: The hon. Minister himself has acknowledged that apart from compulsion, certain other incentives such as midday meals

and some schemes like that are necessary. If compulsory education is given to the 6-11 age group will proper arrangements be made to cover the entire age group so that wastage does not take place? Mere compulsion by enactments will not bring about much.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The hon. Member is the Chairman of a very important committee and that committee is going into this question. As soon as they are ready with the recommendations we will certainly take the necessary measures to implement the recommendations as far as it lies within our resources.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: What about the provision for the Third Plan?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The provision also—we are considering that question.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: In the answer given by the hon. Minister it is seen that even the assessment of the wastage is not perhaps quite correct and the statement also says that the rough and ready methods are not always right. What other methods are sought to be adopted to make a better assessment of the wastage?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The hon. Member would see in the statement that it is going to be one of our major projects, to make a thorough investigation into this problem of wastage in the Third Plan and we will shortly undertake this survey for the whole country.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: May I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that the Hertog Committee which was appointed at the time of the Montagu Chelmsford reforms surveyed the condition of education in India and it used the term 'wastage' in the sense of lapsing into illiteracy after a certain period of education? Will the hon. Minister take that also into consideration?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: In the end of the statement it has been stated that what is needed is detailed investigation on a random sample basis. I want to know whether any definite scheme has been prepared to this effect and when it will be carried through.

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: I think the hon. Member is referring to the last part of the statement. What is needed is detailed investigation on a random sample basis carried out in different parts of the country. This is one of the major projects included in the Third Plan for educational research. I have already explained that we propose to take up this study in the Third Plan. The plan has not been prepared; as soon as it is prepared we will carry it out.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Does the hon. Minister's statement include the large number of failures in the wastages? I want to know whether any steps are taken to avoid them.

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: This statement includes wastage and stagnation—both

Coal Council

*934. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) when the next meeting of the Coal Council will be held;

(b) what are the subjects likely to be discussed; and

(c) whether Government propose to increase the strength of the Council?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The next meeting of the Coal Council is likely to be held sometime in September, 1961.

(b) Among the items to be discussed by the Council are the Third Plan for coal and various issues connected therewith. The Council will also review the work of its various Committees since it met last.

(c) No.

1000(A) LSD—2.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether the coal council will review the various recommendations made by it during the previous meetings?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Yes, Sir. This is an important item in the agenda—progress of implementation of the previous decisions and recommendations of the coal council.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The coal council recommended the setting up of low temperature carbonisation plant at various places. Why have the Government not taken any steps or initiated action for setting this up?

Sardar Swaran Singh: That, Sir, is a separate question whether low temperature carbonisation plants should or should not be set up. Various things resources and the like have to be examined.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I want to know whether the recommendations of this committee are absolutely advisory or they are mandatory.

Sardar Swaran Singh: They are not mandatory.

Production of Lubricating Oils

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*935. { **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Kodiyar:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Mafta Ahmed:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for production of lubricating oils in the public sector;

(b) if so, whether imported or indigenous crude oil would be used; and

(c) whether Soviet experts have made any recommendations in this regard?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Indigenous crude, for the present

(c) Yes, Sir.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether the Government has accepted any project for setting up a plant with Soviet assistance and if so when it will be commenced and how long will it take to complete?

The Minister of Steel Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): At the present stage the firm project is Barauni refinery where the lubricating oil would also be manufactured. As the hon. Member is aware, the Barauni refinery is being set up with Soviet collaboration. That is the present position.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: What would be the estimated output of this plant compared with our requirements?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The pattern of production in the Barauni refinery includes production of about 45 800 tons of LVI lubricating motor oil and industrial oil. Our requirements of lubricating oil are likely to be of the order of 450,000 tons by the end of the Third Plan period.

Shri P. C. Borooah: What is the production capacity of Barauni and how does it compare with the annual requirements of our country for lubricating oil?

Sardar Swaran Singh: That does not arise.

Shri Kasiwal: Only three days back the hon. Minister for Mines and Oil stated that lubricating oil would be manufactured both in the private and public sectors. May I know whether a greater percentage of oil will be manufactured now in the public sector or in the private sector?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is a fact that we have got refineries in the private sector and we shall have refineries in the public sector. Lubricating oil can be manufactured along with other products in the refineries. To that extent there is no contradiction. What is important is that we have been considering the establishment of a lubricating plant based on imported oil but that is still in the stage of study. There is no firm provision in the Plan yet by way of

resources for the establishment of such a lubricating plant based on imported crude.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether it is a fact that lubricating oil is going to be produced at the Barauni refinery?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The hon. Member is giving information.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether, in the third Plan period, our requirements of lubricating oil are to be met entirely by the private sector refineries, or, is the Government seeking any cheaper sources of importing lubricating oil from outside?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I think there is some confusion in the mind of the hon. Member. Our requirements for lubricating oil at the moment are not being met by the indigenous production either in the private sector refineries or even with the added production in the public sector refineries. We are importing lubricating oil. Our effort is that we should try to produce indigenously, and to that extent I have already indicated the steps that we are proposing to take, that is, the establishment of additional manufacturing capacity at Barauni refinery about which a firm decision has been taken. Another project is also under consideration, but I cannot say that there is a firm provision for that on account of the paucity of resources.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Therapeutic Value of Yoga Asanas

*936 **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 208 on the 17th February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the Committee constituted to evaluate the therapeutic value of Yoga Asanas has completed its work and submitted its report; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of those will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The work has been completed and the Committee is expected to submit its report next month.

(b) This will be considered after the Committee's report has been received.

जामिया मिलिया इस्लामिया और गुरुकुल कांगड़ी आदि को संविहित मान्यता

*६३७. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :
सरदार इकबाल सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह २ मार्च, १९६१ के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या ८३० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जामिया मिलिया इस्लामिया, गुरुकुल कांगड़ी और इण्डियन स्कूल आफ इण्टरनेशनल स्टडीज जसी राष्ट्रीय महत्व की संस्थाओं को संविहित मान्यता प्रदान करने के प्रश्न के बारे में क्या निश्चय किया गया है और उस निश्चय के अनुसार क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा मन्त्री (श्री० का० ला० श्रीमाली): विषय अब भी विचाराधीन है ।

Duties of Superintendents and Officer Supervisors in AFHQ

*938. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that both Officer Supervisors and Superintendents of Armed Forces Headquarters, New Delhi perform more or less the same duties as performed by Section Officers of the Ministry of Defence:

(b) whether both Officer-Supervisors and Superintendents are in-charge of one and the same section;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to eliminate the cadre of Officer-Supervisors being Superfluous; and

(d) what would be the anticipated annual saving from this austerity measure?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) The Secretariat side of the Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces HQ are organised on different patterns. At the Armed Forces HQ the Officer Supervisors, who are gazetted officers, and Superintendents who work under them, perform supervisory work at different levels. The Section Officers of the Ministry who belong to the Central Secretariat Service (Class II gazetted) perform duties as required under the procedure laid down in the Secretariat side.

(b) In the Armed Forces HQ, Superintendent is in charge of a Section but the Officer Supervisor administers one and in some cases two such sections.

(c) There is no such decision so far.

(d) Does not arise.

जम्मू और काश्मीर के संसद्-सदस्य

*६३६. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती :

क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस विषय में कोई ज्ञापन मिले हैं कि जम्मू और काश्मीर के संसद् सदस्य जनता द्वारा चुने जाने चाहियें; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार की उस सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) हाल में ऐसा कोई स्मारक पत्र नहीं मिला है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Reward for Discovery of Minerals

*940. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Bahadur Singh:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the Minister of **Steel Mines, and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have decided to reward persons who supply information leading to the discovery of new mineral deposits of economic importance; and

(b) if so, details of this reward programme?

The Minister of Steel Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the requisite details is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-3162/61].

Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehra Dun

*941. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress made for the establishment of the Indian Institute of Petroleum at Dehra Dun;

(b) whether all the French technicians have arrived who are to assist for the establishment of Institute and training of staff; and

(c) how long these French experts will stay after the completion of the project?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun

Kabir): (a) Steps have been taken to acquire land for the Institute at Dehra Dun. Four trainees are receiving training at the French Institute of Petroleum and another batch of four will be going shortly. Preparation of plans and estimates of the buildings are on hand.

(b) No, Sir, four experts have joined so far.

(c) The French experts will be gradually replaced by Indian officers after July, 1965 by which time the project will be in full working status.

Co-ordination Committee on Physical Education, and Youth Welfare

*942. { Shri Kadiyan:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Chuni Lal:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1578 on the 18th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed to co-ordinate all schemes of physical education, recreation and youth welfare have submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations contained in the report;

(c) whether Government have examined the report and taken any decision; and

(d) if so, the nature of decision taken?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. I. Shrimall): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Non-Coking Coal Washeries

*943. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 919

on the 16th March, 1961 regarding non-coking coal washeries and state:

(a) whether the Fuel Research Institute has completed its investigations on the washability characteristics of non-coking coal drawn from areas where washeries are proposed to be set up and on the economics of washing the non-coking coal;

(b) if so, the results thereof; and

(c) the decisions taken in the matter?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a), (b) and (c). Yes; the Central Fuel Research Institute has completed investigations on the washability characteristics of non-coking coals drawn from certain seams in Karanpura (Bihar) and in the Central India Coal fields. Further necessary action to set up a washery at Karanpura is being taken. The economics of washing non-coking coals drawn and tested from the Central India Coalfields is still under examination in the context of various relevant factors, the most important one being arrangements for disposal of middlings.

Discovery of Minerals in West Bengal

*944. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether various kinds of minerals have been discovered in wide tracts of West Bengal in a recent geological survey; and

(b) if so, what are those minerals and in which districts?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Occurrences of manganese ores, iron ores, white clay and kyanite in Midnapore district; white clay in Birbhum district; and coal in Bankura, Purulia and Burdwan districts have been recorded by the Geological Survey of India.

Re-Finance Corporation

*945. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to expand the activities of Re-finance Corporation to facilitate securing foreign exchange from the International Finance Corporation for importing capital equipment; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The International Finance Corporation had agreed in 1959 to consider applications for loans in foreign currencies from industrial concerns which had obtained rupee finance from the Re-finance Corporation. These arrangements were evolved on the initiative of the Re-finance Corporation itself.

(b) The assistance by the International Finance Corporation would be limited to cases where there are assured prospects of export earnings or savings in foreign exchange and would be within the framework of its general policies.

'Seizure of Gold in Delhi'

*946. { **Shrimati Maftda Ahmed:**
Shri Arjun Singh
Bhadauria:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the customs authorities seized gold bars worth about rupees two lakhs at the New Delhi Railway Station in May, 1961; and

(b) if so, the measures taken against the smugglers?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir Gold bars and sovereigns worth about Rs. two lakhs were seized at the New Delhi Railway Station on the 22nd May, 1961.

(b) Two persons were arrested in this connection who were later released on bail by the Court. The case is under investigation.

Correspondence course for University Education

- *947. { Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Chuni Lal:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri K. B. Malvia:
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme to start correspondence courses for students failing to get admission in Universities has been finalised;

(b) if so, the broad outline of the scheme and the time by which it will be introduced; and

(c) whether any amount has been earmarked for the implementation of the scheme during the Third Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (b). Details of the Scheme for starting Correspondence Courses in selected Universities are being worked out by an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. D. S. Kothari. It is expected that Correspondence Courses will be utilised mostly by candidates who are in employment in any organisation and/or by those who live far away from university and college centres or cannot join regular colleges for other reasons. It is proposed that correspondence students will be awarded the same degrees as those who study at regular colleges.

(c) A sum of Rs. 1.20 lakhs has been earmarked for implementation of the scheme of Evening Colleges and Correspondence Courses during the Third Five Year Plan.

Help to Ceylon for establishing Steel Plants

- *948. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Muhammed Elias:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has offered to Ceylon to help in the latter's plan

to establish a steel plant; and

(b) if so, what help is proposed to be rendered in this matter?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b) India's assistance was sought by Ceylon Government for examining a report obtained by that Government for the setting up an Iron & Steel Plant there, and two experts were sent to Ceylon for the purpose. Consideration is also being given for the provision of training facilities to technicians from Ceylon in Steel Works in India.

Manufacture of Tape-Recorders

- *949. { Shri Subbiah Ambalam:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri L. Achaw Singh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement to manufacture tape-recorders at Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bangalore has been concluded with M/s. Nippon Electric Company;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how many type's of tape-recorders are proposed to be manufactured and at what costs; and

(d) when the production is likely to commence for the public?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It will not be in the public interest to disclose the details of the Agreement.

(c) At present under the agreements with M/s. Nippon Electric Co.,

the following types of Tape-Recorders are to be manufactured:—

	Type	Approximate Cost.
		Rs.
1. Console	type DN-3IR-IND	13,190
Tape Recorder		
2. Portable	type DN-82R-IND	3,840
Tape Recorder		
3. Tape Deck	DN-72P-IND	4,680

(d) The production is likely to start by April-May 1962. The Tape Recorders to be manufactured in BEL are of high quality and are designed to meet the requirements and specifications of A.I.R. and as such general public may not be interested in them.

IAF. Contingent in Congo

*950. **Shri Kalika Singh:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) achievements of the Indian Air Force contingent consisting of 11 officers and 36 airmen during their stay in Congo;

(b) how the U.N. airforce is constituted in Congo and what is its main function; and

(c) what other Indian air force contingent worked in Congo or is likely to work in the near future?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon):

(a) The main work of the IAF contingent, apart from air-lifting civil personnel, troops and equipment, consists of transport of civil supplies and relief missions to scarcity areas with food and medicines. It has performed this vital role with conspicuous success.

(b) The U. N. Air Force in Congo is composed of personnel provided by ten nations. It has three Transport Squadrons and an Air maintenance base. The Air Commander commanding the Air Component is responsible

to the Force Commander for air transport operations.

The main function of the U.N. Air Force is air transport support to Congolese and U.N. personnel for civil operations.

(c) 28 officers and 79 airmen of the Indian Air Force have so far been sent to Congo at the request of UNO 13 officers and 45 airmen have returned, thus leaving a balance of 15 officers and 34 airmen who are still there.

Domiciliary Restrictions in Recruitment for State Services

*951. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that there are States in the country where domiciliary restrictions are still imposed though indirectly, on recruitment to their services by not recognising the degrees conferred by the universities situated outside these States as a rule for such recruitment; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to bring the position in these States in line with that emerging out of the provisions of the Public Employment (Recruitment as to Residence) Act, 1957?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). This matter was considered by the Chief Ministers' Conference held recently. It was agreed generally that for purposes of recruitment to services in a State, degrees or diplomas granted by all Universities recognised by the Central University Grants Commission should be recognised.

Copper Mines in Sikkim

*952. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state what steps

have been taken till today to exploit the copper mines of Sikkim?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): A statement giving the required information is given below:

STATEMENT

The Indian Bureau of Mines has been carrying out detailed exploration through drilling since 1957 of the copper, lead and zinc deposits at Bhotang (Rangpo), Pachekhani and Dikchu in Sikkim.

2. The deposits at Bhotang has been proved conclusively and action has been taken to exploit this deposit through the Sikkim Mining Corporation. The Corporation was set up on the 27th February, 1960 by a proclamation of the Sikkim Darbar for developing the deposits of copper, lead, zinc and other minerals in Bhotang and other places in Sikkim. The authorised capital of the corporation is Rs. one crore divide into 1 lakh fully paid up shares of Rs. 100 each of which 51 per cent of the shares will be held by the Sikkim Darbar and 49 per cent by the Government of India, with option for purchase of further shares by the Sikkim Darbar. The Corporation actually started functioning from May, 1960 and has made good progress in making the necessary arrangements such as obtaining a mining lease, construction of administrative and residential buildings and placing of orders for mining, workshop and laboratory equipment so as to commence production by the end of 1961. The production from the mine will be 100 tons of ore per day which in turn is expected to produce 11 tons of concentrates of copper, lead and zinc.

3. The exploration work at Pachekhani and Dikchu is still continuing and action to exploit the deposits will be considered when the deposits are proved.

Agreement with care for free mid-day meals to Primary School Children in Kerala

***953. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Kerala Government have finalised an agreement with CARE, a social organisation of America, as a result of which the latter will supply free of cost wheat worth about Rs. 6 to 8 crores during the current year to provide primary school children with free mid-day meals; and

(b) whether the Central Government have approved such direct agreement with the State Governments and foreign agencies?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No such agreement has yet been finalised. The Government of Kerala has referred the matter to the Government of India and it is now being examined.

(b) No, Sir.

Allowance to Dependants of I.A.F. Officers in Naga Custody

***954. { Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Arjun Singh
Bhadauria:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the dependants of the captured I.A.F. Officers in Naga land are given any allowance; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Surjit Singh Majithia): (a) and (b). Only one of the I.A.F. officers, who are understood to be in the hands of hostile Nagas, has a dependant (wife); and she has been given a special family allowance from the 27th August, 1960, the officer having been declared "missing"—particulars unknown" on the 26th August 1960. The allowance has been paid

at the rate of Rs. 308.25 P.M. upto the 26th December 1960, and at the rate of Rs. 160 p.m. thereafter.

Military help to Flood Affected States

- *955. { Shri M. R. Krishna:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Warior:
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Jedhe:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Defence Forces have been actively engaged in helping the State Governments in their task to protect the villages from the devastation of floods;

(b) which are the States where the Defence Services have rendered help in 1961 so far; and

(c) whether the Defence Ministry has incurred additional expenditure in sending the troops for relief works in flood affected areas?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A statement giving details is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 43].

(c) Yes, Sir. The additional expenditure incurred i.e., excluding normal pay and allowances of troops is recoverable from the civil authorities.

Demonstration by Rourkela Steel Plant Workers

*956. Shri Amjad Ali: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 200 workers of the Rourkela Steel Plant demonstrated before the office of the Project Administrator on the 19th July, 1961;

(b) if so, the reasons for the demonstration; and

(c) whether their demands have been met by the project authorities?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The immediate cause of the demonstration is stated to be the reported suicide by a skip operator.

(c) In a memorandum which the demonstrators submitted to the General Manager of the plant, they had urged for an upward revision of wages. The present wages of the skilled workers are based on the findings of a Committee which was appointed by HSL in June 1959. The Government has announced their decision to set up a Wage Board for the steel industry. Any revision of the existing scales of pay would depend on the report of the Board.

Super-annuated Officers

*957. Shri Tyagi: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased state the number of super-annuated officers employed or re-employed in various Ministries and organisations under their administrative control?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Primary Teacher Training Facilities

- *958. { Shri Tangamani:
Shri Prabhat Kar:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1736 on the 15th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the budget provision of Rs. 275 lakhs for the year 1960-61 sanctioned to State Governments under the programme of expansion of primary teacher training facilities has been fully utilized;

(b) how much has been allotted to States of West Bengal, Madras and Kerala; and

(c) what is the provision for the Kerala; and

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrinani): (a) Out of the budget provision of Rs. 275 lakhs, sanction letters were issued for Rs. 247.2 lakhs to different State Governments.

(b) Rs. 31,28,720 were sanctioned to the Government of West Bengal during 1960-61. The Governments of Madras and Kerala did not implement this Centrally sponsored scheme.

(c) No budget provision has been made by the Government of India during 1961-62.

Durgapore Steel Project

***959. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state what will be the increase in the amount to be repaid to the U.K. on account of Durgapur Steel Project due to an increase in the Bank rates in the U.K.?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): About Rs. 4.8 million in case the increased Bank rate continues till the end of 1963.

Post-Matric Scholarships to Scheduled Castes Students

***960. { Shri B. C. Kamble:
Shri Balkrishna Wasnik:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to circular letter under No. F. 5-6/61-Sch. 4 dated the 6th June, 1961 and marked 'Immediate' of the Ministry of Education, Government have taken a decision to make applicable (i) the means and (ii) the merit tests in the matter of awarding post-Matric scholarships only to the students belonging to Scheduled Castes;

(b) whether it is a fact that by reason of this changed policy of Government quite a number of students belonging to the Scheduled Castes will be deprived of the benefits of scholarships and their educational progress will be adversely affected; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to assure scholarships to all the Scheduled Caste students in the post-Matric classes?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) According to the circular letter, only 'Means Test' has been introduced for Scheduled Castes students with effect from 1961-62.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Administrative set-up in Union Territories

***961. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Pandit D. N. Tiwari:
Shri K. B. Malvia:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1047 on the 23rd March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the question regarding changes in the existing administrative set-up in Union Territories; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Premium rates of Life Insurance Corporation

***962. { Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1062 on the 23rd March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have examined the proposal to reduce premium rates of Life Insurance Corporation; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). The Estimates Committee in their Report on the Life Insurance Corporation have made sixty-nine recommendations including those on reduction of premia. The comments of the Life Insurance Corporation have been invited. It is expected that these would be available shortly. As soon as they are received Government will further scrutinize the recommendations of the Estimates Committee and take decisions thereon.

Establishment of New Universities

*963. { **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Kalika Singh:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any information regarding the new Universities likely to be started in the country during the next two years;

(b) what assistance, if any, is being given by Government or provided for; and

(c) whether any approved pattern has been advised to the State Governments?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix III. annexure No. 44].

(c) Not yet.

Refinery in Cambay region

*964. { **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Kalika Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri K. U. Parmar:
Shri Agadi:
Shri Sugandhi:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made up-to-date with regard to setting up a refinery

in Cambay region;

(b) when work on the refinery will commence; and

(c) when it is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). On the recommendations of the Site Selection Committee and the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, the Government of India have approved Koyali in the Baroda Taluka of Baroda district in the Gujarat State as the site for the proposed Gujarat refinery. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission have been asked to take necessary steps for the acquisition of the land. Representative samples of crude oil to be processed by the refinery have been sent to the U.S.S.R. for research and analysis in order to determine the design data for the refinery as well as the product yields.

The matters relating to preparation and submission of detailed project report, supply of equipment and machinery etc., have been taken up with the Soviet authorities. The refinery is likely to be completed by the end of 1964.

पवन शक्ति विभाग

*९६५. श्री भक्त वार्शन : क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री २० दिसम्बर, १९६० के प्रतारगकित प्रश्न संख्या २०७३ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पवन शक्ति विभाग के कार्य में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून् कबिर) :

(१) पहिले-पहिल जो बारह पवन-चक्कियां बनाई गई थी, उनमें से एक बंगलौर में और दूसरी महा-

राष्ट्र में उत्तरी सतारा जिले के जम्भुलनी गांव में लगाई गई हैं। दूसरी पवनचक्कियां लगाने के लिए गुजरात, मैसूर, महाराष्ट्र और मद्रास सरकारों को लिखा गया है।

- (२) ६० और पवनचक्कियों के हेड मेकेनिज्म और टावर बनाने के लिये आर्डर दे दिया गया है।
- (३) काश्मीर में लद्दाख क्षेत्र के सर्वेक्षण में पता लगा है कि वह मीडियम साइज के विड इलेक्ट्रिक जेनरेटर लगाने के लिये उपयुक्त है।
- (४) आस्ट्रेलिया में ५ विड इलेक्ट्रिक जेनरेटर मंगाने के लिये आर्डर दे दिया गया है।
- (५) पोरबंदर के 'क्वाप्ट कृषि फार्म' में लगाये गये विड इलेक्ट्रिक जेनरेटर को पानी पम्प करने के लिये काम में लाया जा रहा है।

Report of the Committee on Post-Graduate studies etc., in Engineering

*966. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Thacker Committee has submitted its report to Government on post-graduate studies and research in Engineering and its future needs;

(b) if so, when this has been submitted; and

(c) whether this will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On the 12th August, 1961.

(c) Copies of the Report have been placed in the library of the Sabha.

Seismic Survey of U.P., Bihar and West Bengal

*967. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of German geophysical experts has been carrying out seismic survey for investigating oil potentiality in U.P., Bihar and West Bengal;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be completed; and

(c) what is the result so far achieved?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It will take a few years more to complete the work.

(c) An interesting sub-surface feature has been obtained in Muzaffarpur, Bihar.

Re-discounting facilities by Reserve Bank of India

*968. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether leading bankers have represented to Government for liberalising the re-discounting facilities by the Reserve Bank; and

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the same and with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) No formal representation as such has been received by Government. But it is known that some bankers favoured liberalisation of the Bill Market Scheme of the Reserve Bank of India.

(b) The Reserve Bank has during 1960-61 further liberalised its policy in regard to advances under the scheme and removed the ceiling limits on individual banks' borrowings. In

the case of export bills, the Bank has reduced the minimum amount of an individual usance promissory note to be lodged with the Bank from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 5,000.

Ordnance Factory, Kanpur

*969. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to expand the Ordnance Factory, Kanpur;

(b) if so, the details of the expansion programme;

(c) whether the production has increased to a great extent as compared to 1958-59; and

(d) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of the expansion programme have not yet been finalised. A Project Report is expected to be ready by September, 1961.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The production has increased during 1959-60 as compared to 1958-59 by about 21 per cent.

West Bengal Security Act for Manipur

*970. { **Shri Vajpayee:**
Shri L. Achaw Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has decided to extend the West Bengal Security Act, 1950 to Manipur;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there has been any increase in the activities detrimental to the security of the country in that area; and

(d) if so, the nature of such activities?

The Minister in the Minister of Home Affairs (Shri B. N. Datar):

(a) The West Bengal Security Act, 1950, was extended to Manipur on 27th June, 1961.

(b) to (d). More or less similar laws are already in force in the Union Territories of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh. In Tripura also the West Bengal Security Act, 1950 is in force. These special measures provide for meeting activities which may be prejudicial to the security of the State and for the maintenance of public order etc.

Suicide in Rourkela Steel Plant

*971. { **Shrimati Mafta Ahmed:**
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an operator of the Rourkela Steel Plant committed suicide by jumping into the blast furnace; and

(b) if so, whether reasons therefor have been ascertained?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). **Shri S. N. Misra**, a Skip Operator in the Blast Furnace Department of the Rourkela Plant was on duty on the night of the 16th July 1961. At about 2:00 A.M. he was found missing from his post by the shift-in-charge. Later the same day, a letter said to have been written by **Shri Misra** to one of his friends was brought to the notice of the Local Police. This letter indicated his intention to commit suicide by jumping into the Blast Furnace. From this letter it also appears that he was not satisfied with the salary he and his colleagues were getting. The matter is being investigated by the Police. Hindustan Steel have also appointed a Committee to enquire into it.

Printing of Electoral Rolls in Urdu

*972. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that electoral list will be prepared in Urdu in places where a portion of voters are Muslims;

(b) if so, whether similar request has been made by several organisations in U.P.; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): (a) Electoral rolls are prepared also in Urdu in Delhi and certain parts of Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow City, Saharanpur district excluding Hardwar town, Rampur, Bijnor, Bareilly, Moradabad and Muzaffarnagar districts), because a considerable section of the voters in these areas know Urdu but not Hindi.

(b) and (c). The Election Commission has not received any request from any organisation for the printing of electoral rolls in Urdu. However, on the basis of the Ministry of Home Affairs memorandum regarding safeguards for linguistic minorities and the Press Note regarding the use of Urdu as one of the National languages of India, the Election Commission directed that the electoral rolls of the parts of Uttar Pradesh mentioned above should be printed also in Urdu.

दिल्ली छावनी में स्कूलों के लिए भूमि

*९७३. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली छावनी में स्कूल को दखान्त बनाने के लिये भूमि भुक्त करने के लिये सम्बन्धित सैनिक अधिकारी तैयार नहीं है;

(ख) किन्-किन स्कूलों और शिक्षा सम्पदा के भूमि के लिये प्रार्थना-पत्र प्रस्तोकार कर दिये गये हैं;

(ग) प्रस्तोकर के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) इस मामले में सरकार भविष्य में क्या नीति अपनाना चाहती है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री के सभा सचिव (श्री फतेहसिंह राव गायकवाड़) : (क) प्रत्येक मामले पर उसकी निजी विशेषताओं के आधार पर विचार किया जाता है ।

(ख) (१) चन्द्रभान हायर सेकेंडरी स्कूल ।

(२) अर्य समाज कोप्रेटिव ब्रापट सोसाइटी स्कूल ।

उपरोक्त (ख) (१) की दशा में स्कूल को उम भवन में रहने की अनुमति दी गई जिस में वह इस समय है । (ख) (२) की दशा में पक्ष को वह भू-स्वीकार नहीं है जो माधारण है और उसे पक्ष की गई थी ।

(ग) जिन भूमिक्षेत्रों के लिए प्रार्थना की गई है, उनकी भी अब सैनिक प्रयोजनों के लिए आवश्यकता है ।

(घ) स्कूलों के लिए भूमिक्षेत्र तभी पट्टे पर दिये जाते हैं जब वह प्रत्याशित प्रतिरक्षा आवश्यकताओं से फालतू हों ।

Working of Central Excise Department

{ **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**
*974. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
 { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3653 on the 21st April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the seven member committee constituted to carry out a comprehensive examination of the working of the Central Excise Department and to make recommendation for its reorganisation has submitted any report so far; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. B. Bhagat): (a) No, Sir. The

report is not due till the 31st October 1961 according to the Resolution setting up the Committee.

(b) Does not arise.

Simplification of Procedure in Courts

*975. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1044 on the 23rd March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the reconstituted Law Commission has considered the question of simplifying the procedure in courts; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The question is still under the consideration of the re-constituted Law Commission.

(b) Does not arise.

Civilian Employees in Border Areas

*976. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1426 on the 10th April, 1961 and state the nature of decision taken on the question of granting certain facilities and allowances to the civilian employees employed in border areas?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah): The matter is still under consideration.

Screening of Students Going Abroad

*977. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1504 on the 13th

April, 1961 and state at what stage is the proposal to set up a Committee comprising of representatives of the Ministry of Education, the University Grants Commission and the Universities for screening students desirous of going abroad for studies?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): After due consideration, it has been decided to drop the proposal, since the existing procedure of screening students' applications by the Universities, and the safeguards, recently reviewed and revised, with regard to foreign exchange releases and issue of passports, are considered adequate and do not warrant any further screening of such students.

विज्ञान मंदिर

१

{ **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
*९७८. { **श्री क० भे० मालवीय :**
 श्री बूनी लाल :

क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री २४ नवम्बर, १९६० के प्रतारगित प्रश्न संख्या ६९७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि नये स्थानों पर विज्ञान मंदिर स्थापित करने के कार्य में अब तक और क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य उपमंत्री (३१० स० मो० दास) : बूनी गई तीन जगहों में मे घान्ध प्रदेश के कोडूर में एक विज्ञान मंदिर खोला जा चुका है। उन छः प्रस्तावों में मे जिन पर विचार हो रहा था, दो मंजूर हो गये हैं, दो पर अभी भी विचार हो रहा है और बाकी के दो छोड़ दिये गये हैं।

दिल्ली छावनी में अर्सेनिक क्षेत्रों का विस्तार

*९७९. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली छावनी बोर्ड ने १९५४ में और फिर १९६१ में यह प्रस्ताव पारित किया था कि छावनी में अर्सेनिक

क्षेत्रों को बढ़ाया जाये और सरकार ने इस सिद्धान्त को स्वीकार किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने बोर्ड की सिफारिशों और निर्णयों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री के सभा सचिव (श्री कनेहर्सिंह राव गायकवाड़): (क) और (ख). १९५४ में छावनी बोर्ड दिल्ली ने चर्च और सदर बाजार के भूमिनिक क्षेत्रों के विस्तरण के लिए, एक प्रस्ताव पास किया था। सदर बाजार के भूमिनिक क्षेत्र के विस्तरण को स्वीकार कर लिया गया था, वह भी सिद्धान्त के तौर पर। परन्तु उस भूमि की अब भूमिनिक प्रयोजनों के लिए, आवश्यकता है। उस निम्न आगे प्रगति अभी रुकी हुई है। उस पर अब भूमिनिक आवश्यकताओं को सामने रखते हुए पुनरोद्घरण करना पड़ेगा।

Remodelling of Roshanara Gardens of Delhi

2357. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the progress made so far in remodelling the Roshanara Gardens in Delhi on the Japanese pattern?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The lake area has been extended. It might require some more excavation after the rain water is drained. Stones have been carted to the site of work for pitching the slopes. The work of laying out of the Garden area in the lake premises is in progress. This work is likely to be completed within a couple of months. Stone pitching will be done simultaneously. The Nursery has been shifted to another site and the layout of this area is also in progress. Excavations of beds for planting of roses and herbaceous border is complete. One thousand snow-white roses and standard rose plants of flaming orange colour will be planted by the end of September and a 12' wide border of seasonal flowers will be planted at the same time. Other borders are being planned. A small

hillock has been provided utilising the soil excavated from the lake. The process of soil settlement is in progress and the planting will be done in due course of time. The work of enclosing the area which is to be developed on Mughal style around Baradari is in progress. The design for this is ready.

Explosion in Delhi

**2358. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Chuni Lal:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1066 on the 23rd March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have completed investigation about the explosion which took place in Delhi on the 10th March, 1961; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The incident has been vigorously investigated but it has not been possible to trace the culprits.

District and Regional Councils in Assam

**2359. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Chuni Lal:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1069 on the 23rd March, 1961 and state at what stage is the question of amending the provision of the Schedule of the Constitution relating to the District Councils and Regional Councils with a view to give more power to them in Assam?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The matter is still under consideration.

All India Skiing Club

2360. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Chuni Lal:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1073 on the 23rd March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the details of the scheme to set up an All India Skiing Club have been worked out;

(b) if so, what they are; and

(c) how far the scheme has progressed?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Preservation of Ancient Manuscripts

2361. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1074 on the 23rd March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have examined the report of the sub-Committee set up by the Indology Committee to prepare a scheme for the acquisition and preservation of ancient manuscripts; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

Political Sufferers in Himachal Pradesh

2362. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Chuni Lal:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Sarju Pandey:
Shri S. N. Ramaul:

1000(Ai) LSD—3.

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1732 on the 26th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the 58 cases regarding assistance to political sufferers in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(a) and (b). The cases are still under the consideration of the Himachal Pradesh Political Sufferers' Committee.

Oil Survey in Punjab

2363. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1738 on the 26th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the oil survey work in Zira Tehsil area in Punjab has been completed; and

(b) if so, prospects of oil in this area?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The prospects of finding accumulation of hydrocarbons in this area is remote.

Recognition of Diplomas of Rural Institutes

2364. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Chuni Lal:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri B. C. Mullick:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1740 on the 26th April, 1961 and state the result of efforts made in persuading States and Universities to recognise diplomas of rural institutes?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The required information is given in the statement as under:

STATEMENT

The Diploma in Rural Services has been recognised as equivalent to the B.A. degree by all the State Governments in consultation with their Public Service Commissions, except the States of Gujrat, Jammu & Kashmir and Orissa in all three of which there is no Rural Institute.

2. Similarly, the Universities of Delhi, Jadavpur, Madras, Marathwada, Patna, Rajasthan, S. N. D. T. (Bombay), S. V. Vidyapeeth, Visva Bharati and Agra (for Bichpuri students only) have accorded recognition to the Diploma in Rural Services for purposes of admission to post-graduate classes.

3. The Jamia Millia Islamia has recognised it for admission to its post-graduate Diploma in Education while the University of Karnatak has recognised it as equivalent to the first degree of the University only for the purposes of employment in the Co-operative Department of the State Government.

4. In some cases recognition is restricted to specific subjects, but the matter is being pursued further with the remaining Universities and the three States that have still to accord recognition.

Enforcement of Untouchability Act

2365. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Chuni Lal:
Shri Balakrishnan:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether all States and Union Territories have been asked to enforce law against untouchability more stringently; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):
(a) Yes.

(b) State Governments have issued instructions to their officers impressing upon them the need for effective implementation of the Untouchability Offences Act, 1955. They have also appointed committees at State Headquarters to periodically review the working of the Act.

Foreign Students in India

2366. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the number of foreign students studying in India at present (country-wise)?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): A statement giving the latest available information is laid on the Table of the House. (See Appendix III, annexure No. 45).

Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act

2367. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4159 on the 1st May, 1961 and state the further progress made for making more effective the working of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): The suggestions are still under consideration of Government.

Office of Treasurer in Central Universities

2368. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Chuni Lal:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4160 on the

1st May, 1961 and state at what stage is the proposal to abolish the office of Treasurer in the three Central Universities of Banaras, Aligarh and Vishwabharati?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): The matter is still under consideration.

Import of Stainless Steel

2369. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of stainless steel imported during the year 1960-61; and

(b) the quota of stainless steel allocated to Maharashtra for small scale industries and large scale industries during the above period?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) 5,879 tons of stainless steel valued at Rs. 35,503,572 were imported during 1960-61.

(b) Allocation of stainless steel is made by the Iron and Steel Controller only to meet the requirements of the Utensil Industry. Other users are issued actual user Import Licences by the Steel Controller on the basis of the recommendations of the State Government within the foreign exchange allocation made to them for Small Scale Industries. 853 tons of stainless steel sheets were allocated for utensil manufacture, to undivided Bombay State for October, 1959—September, 1960 period. 474 tons were allocated for October, 1960—March, 1961 period to the Maharashtra State. This allocation was for utensil manufacture—both large and Small Scale.

Geological Survey of Madhya Pradesh

2370. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government have recently requested the Central Government to carry out a thorough Geological survey of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this connection?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No such request has been received by the Government of India. However the geological survey is carrying out a number of investigations in that State.

(b) Does not arise.

Oil Research Survey in Madhya Pradesh

2371. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether any oil research survey was conducted in Madhya Pradesh during the year 1960-61; and

(b) if so, the details of the results thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An area of about 165 sq. miles was geologically mapped in Jhabua district, Madhya Pradesh by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission during the field season 1960-61. Data collected so far from this geological mapping confirms the presence of shallow water marine rocks of cretaceous age. This survey was carried out for obtaining geological information as a part of Oil and Natural Gas Commission's programme of regional studies. Further survey is likely to be continued during the coming winter months.

Kidnapping of Children in Delhi

2372. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of children kidnapped in Delhi during the first half of the year 1961;

(b) the number of children recovered; and

(c) the number of persons convicted for the offence?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri B. N. Datar): (a) 52.

(b) 39.

(c) 50 cases were registered, of which 29 are pending investigation. 21 cases were put up in court of which 2 have been decided resulting in the conviction of 2 persons.

Housing Schemes for Scheduled Castes in Madhya Pradesh

2373. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted for housing schemes for Scheduled Castes in Madhya Pradesh during 1960-61; and

(b) whether the money allotted has been fully spent?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) An amount of Rs. 3.75 lakhs was allotted for housing scheme for Scheduled Castes in Madhya Pradesh during 1960-61.

(b) An amount of Rs. 3.61 lakhs has been spent.

Study of Social and Economic Life in M.P. Villages

2374. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the names of the villages in Madhya Pradesh selected for special study of social and economic life of the community during 1961 census?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): A list of villages selected for Socio-Economic Survey in the State of Madhya Pradesh is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 46].

Pay of University Teachers in Maharashtra

2375. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the colleges and the universities in Maharashtra have implemented the University Grants

Commission scales of pay for their teaching staff; and

(b) the nature of assistance given by the University Grants Commission for the purpose during 1960-61?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes Sir. Fifty-one affiliated colleges and three Universities have implemented the scales of pay recommended by the University Grants Commission for College and University teachers respectively.

(b) The Commission sanctioned a total grant-in-aid of Rs. 5,25,170.19nP during 1960-61, as detailed below:—

	Rs.
(1) For raising scales of pay of teachers of Nagpur, Poona and S.N.D.T. Women's Universities	81,654.83
(2) For raising scales of pay of teachers of affiliated colleges of Bombay, Marathwada, Nagpur and Poona Universities	4,43,515.36
TOTAL	5,25,170.19

Aid for Students Tours in Maharashtra

2376. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) The names of the Educational Institutions in Maharashtra which were given financial aid for conducting student tours, with amounts to each during the year 1960-61; and

(b) the details of the tours conducted with the aid given?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 47].

Labour and Social Service Camps in Maharashtra

2377. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of labour and social service camps conducted by various

social organisations in Maharashtra State during 1960-61;

(b) the amount given by the Central Government to conduct the various camps; and

(c) the achievements during this period?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) 77 camps.

(b) *Rs. 60,664.11.

(c) Apart from the opportunity to familiarize themselves with the village communities, the campers completed a number of small projects, e.g., repair and construction of approach and link roads; digging of soak pits, compost pits, pits for planting of trees and a well; digging the foundations of school buildings and white-washing of the school rooms; levelling of the school play-grounds; construction of burnt huts for Adivasis; and cleaning and disinfection of wells. The girl campers performed environmental service, i.e. personal hygiene, home sanitation, better living and dietetics, child care, care of the sick, teaching of sewing and tailoring and cleaning of village streets, drains etc.

(NOTE.—*The figure given for expenditure is liable to revision on settlement of audited accounts.)

Tribal Welfare Schemes in Punjab

2378. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated from the State and Central sectors separately

on tribal welfare schemes or the construction of roads in Punjab State during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether separate extra amount has been allocated to construct roads on the borders to Punjab State; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(a) Nil.

(b) The question of providing an amount of Rs. 44 lakhs for construction of roads and buildings in the border district of Lahaul is under consideration;

(c) Does not arise.

Iron Sheets for Orissa

2379. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the demand of iron sheets by Orissa State during 1961;

(b) the extent to which the demand has actually been met; and

(c) the arrangements made by Government to provide more iron sheets?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Demand and allotment of steel are made according to the financial year. The position regarding sheets is as under:—

	Demand	Allotment	Despatches
	(in metric tonnes)		
1960-61			
(Oct. 1960-March 1961)	15,540	4,965	2,532 (approx)
1961-62			
(April 1961-Sept. 1961)	15,007	4,852	675 ⁰⁰ (*) April to June 61

N.B. :—Despatches include despatches against current and outstanding orders.

(c) Enquitable distribution is made of increasing demand of the States. the available material to meet the

मिनसर में जनगणना

२३८०. श्री लुशबक्त राय क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि निम्नस्थित मिनसर ग्राम की जनगणना भारत की ओर से होनी रही है ;

(ख) यह जनगणना कब से प्रारम्भ हुई और कब बन्द कर दी गई और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस ग्राम की जनसंख्या भारत की जनसंख्या में जोड़ी जानी थी ?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती घाल्वा)

(क) 'मिनसर' हिज्जे का कोई ग्राम जनगणना टेबल में अभिलिखित नहीं है, लेकिन एक ग्राम जिसका हिज्जा 'मनसोर' है जम्मू और काश्मीर राज्य के लद्दाख जिले में स्थित है। इसकी जनगणना भारत द्वारा की जा रही थी।

(ख) इस ग्राम की जनसंख्या की गिनती १९३१ तथा १९४१ की जनगणना में की गई। १९५१ में इसकी जनसंख्या की गिनती नहीं हो सकी क्योंकि जम्मू और काश्मीर राज्य में उस वर्ष विशेष परिस्थितियाँ विद्यमान थी जिनके कारण बड़ा जनगणना नहीं हुई। १९६१ की जनगणना की कार्यवाही प्रारम्भ होने के पूर्व ही इस ग्राम पर चीनी फौज का कब्जा हो गया था जिससे मकानों को घेरकर करना तथा उनकी सूची व गिनती का कार्य १९६१ की जनगणना में नहीं हो सका।

(ग) जी नहीं।

इनामी बाण्ड

२३८१. श्री क० भ० बालवीर : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे

कि जुलाई १९६१ तक १०० रुपये और ५ रुपये के कुल कितने इनामी बाण्ड राजमानुसार बेचे जा चुके हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : पहली अप्रैल १९६० से ३० जून १९६१ तक प्रत्येक राज्य में बेचे गये इनामी बाण्डों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

राज्य का नाम	बेचे गये इनामी बाण्डों की संख्या	१०० रुपये के	५ रुपये के
१. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	१७,९८५	६,२१,६५३	
२. असम	१०,२६३	२,१६,७४६	
३. बिहार	२६,३६६	५,४८,६८६	
४. भूतपूर्व बम्बई राज्य	१,१७,४५८	१४,६६,८४१*	
५. गुजरात	२१,१५०	५,६६,३८५	
६. जम्मू और काश्मीर	२,२४५	५०,०००	
७. केरल	१४,७४६	५,४६,३६५	
८. मद्रास	६२,७४६	५८,१३,१४८	
९. मध्य प्रदेश	२४,८४७	६,३४,८११	
१०. महाराष्ट्र	१,००,६८४	१७,४०,५३५	
११. मैसूर	२३,०६४	७,३८,८८१	
१२. उड़ीसा	४,६२१	१,३६,५०७	
१३. पंजाब	३२,४५८	८,०५,२८०	
१४. राजस्थान	१३,५४८	५,८६,६८८	
१५. उत्तर प्रदेश	६१,७८०	१५,८६,१०३	
१६. पश्चिम बंगाल	७६,१६६	१३,८८,६४६	

*केवल अप्रैल १९६० में।

जुलाई १९६० में।

पाकिस्तानियों का निर्धारित काल के बाद ठहरना

२३८२. श्री क० भ० बालवीर : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) दिसम्बर, १९६० में जब तक कुल कितने पाकिस्तानी अधिधि में अधिक

उद्धरण के कारण एकड़े गये ; और

(ख) भविष्य में ऐसे लोग अधिक न हों, इसके लिये क्या कोई कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही समा-पदन पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Propagation of Hindi in Punjab

2383. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of help given by the Central Government to Punjab State for propagation of Hindi language in the State during the Second Five Year Plan period;

(b) the nature of the implementation of the scheme in the State with that help during that period; and

(c) who much is being allotted for the purpose during the Third Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). During the Second Five Year Plan period, grants were paid to the State Government for implementing schemes relating to the training of Hindi Teachers, Organisation of Literary contests and dramas, editing and printing of Hindi manuscripts, preparation of research papers on different types of Hindi literature, award of scholarships and prizes, writing of articles in the Common Readers' Section of the monthly magazine of the State Languages Department, grants-in-aid to voluntary Organisations and salaries and allowances of staff.

In addition, 1418 sets of 11 selected Hindi books were supplied to the State Government free of cost for distribution to school libraries in the Punjab.

(c) Central assistance is allocated on the basis of Annual Plans. The

break-up of this amount for 1961-62 has not been worked out according to individual schemes.

Municipal Scavengers in Kerala

2384. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assistance has been given to Kerala during 1960-61 for providing amenities to the municipal scavengers; and

(b) if so, how much?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

'Smuggling of Gold'

2385. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether smuggling of gold on eastern border is on the increase;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken in the matter to improve the position?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

सैनिकों के निवास के लिए बस्तियां

२३८६. श्री क० भे० मालवीय : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने सैनिकों के निवास के लिये बस्तियां बनाने की योजना तैयार की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत बनाई गई इस योजना का व्योरा क्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रा (श्री कृष्ण मेनन) :

(क) और (ख) सभी स्थानों पर, जहाँ मैनिफेस्टेशन करने के वाक्य सरकारों की ओर-आय (overall) कर्म समय समय पर आती जाती है। मकान प्राप्ति करने के लिए प्राथमिकताएं, योजना की महत्ता के अनुसार निर्धारित की जाती है और वित्तीय बजट हर वर्ष होता है। मकानों के लिये योजनाएं बनाने और मकान तामीर करने का काम उपरोक्त आधार पर किया जाता है, और इनका योजना अर्वाधियों में कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं।

हरकेला इस्पात कारखाना

२३८७. { श्री क० भे० मालवीय :
श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त

क्या इस्पात, लान और ईंधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हरकेला इस्पात कारखाने को चलाने में कठिनाईयां अनुभव की जा रही है।

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस प्रकार की कठिनाईयां, और

(ग) उन्हें दूर करने के लिए क्या काम उठाये गये हैं ?

इस्पात, लान और ईंधन मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह) (क) से (ग) : हरकेला इस्पात कारखाने के सम्मुख मुख्य कठिनाई पर्याप्त अनुभवी चालकों की कमी के कारण है तथा ऐसी सामान्य प्रारम्भिक कठिनाईयां हैं जो एक नये संयंत्र के चलाने में अनुभव की जाती हैं। बिस्वविद्यालयों तथा तकनीकी स्कूलों में निकले हुए नवयुवकों को बड़ी मस्या में भर्ती किया गया है तथा उन्हें देश में अथवा विदेशों में प्रशिक्षित किया गया है लेकिन सर्वोत्तम प्रशिक्षण भी अनुभव का स्थानापन्न

नहीं हो सकता। संयंत्र के अधिक यंत्रीकृत तथा तथा जटिल होने के कारण प्रारम्भिक कठिनाईयां और भी अधिक हो गई हैं। अतः हिन्दुस्तान स्टील ने पश्चिमी जर्मनी में कुछ अनुभवी चालकों को भर्ती करने के लिए कदम उठाये हैं।

सरकारी कर्मचारियों की सहकारी समितियां

२३८८. श्री क० भे० मालवीय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी कर्मचारी सहकारी समितियां बना सकते हैं और उनके सदस्य बन सकते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे किस किस प्रकार की सहकारी समितियां बना सकते हैं और उन में शामिल हो सकते हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बातार) (क) और (ख) : सेंट्रल मिनिन सर्विसेज (कंडक्ट) रूल्स, १९५५ के नियम १२(२) के उपबन्ध के अनुसार सरकारी कर्मचारी किसी भी सहकारी समिति के, जो सहकारी समितियां, १९१२ (१९६२ का २) या सामयिक रूप में लागू किसी अन्य विधि-नियम के अंतर्गत पंजीकृत हो, अथवा किसी भी साहित्यिक, वैज्ञानिक अथवा धार्मिक संस्था के, जो सोसाइटीज रजिस्ट्रेशन ऐक्ट, १८६० (१८६० का २१) या किसी समान प्रवर्तन विधि-नियम के अंतर्गत पंजीकृत हो ; पंजीकरण, प्रवर्तन अथवा प्रबन्ध में सरकार में अनुमति लिये बिना भाग ले सकते हैं।

Special Multipurpose Blocks in Punjab

2389. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the contribution made by the Central Government in 1960-61 for setting up of special multipurpose blocks in Punjab?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): Nil.

There was no special Multipurpose tribal Block functioning in the Punjab during 1960-61.

Central Excise Revenue from Punjab

2390. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the amount of revenue receipts from Central excise from Punjab during 1960 (district-wise)?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Statistics of revenue receipts are maintained circle-wise and not district-wise. The amount of revenue received from Central Excise duties (basic and additional) from Punjab during 1960 (circle-wise) is as follows:—

S. No.	Name of Central Excise circle.	Revenue in Rs. (000).
1.	Ambala	1,98,96
2.	Amritsar-I	31,73
3.	Amritsar-II	12,31
4.	Gurdaspur	3,08†
5.	Gurgaon	61,17
6.	Jullundur	43,72
7.	Ludhiana	76,84
8.	Patiala	1,39,02†
9.	Rohtak	83,06
	TOTAL	6,69,89

†NOTE.—Includes also figures for Joginder Nagar and Simla ranges respectively which are in Himachal Pradesh.

Central Loan Due from U.P.

2391. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of the Central Loans, which was due from U.P. State on 31st March, 1961; and

(b) the total amount of interest on Central loans which was due from U.P. State till 31st March, 1961?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Rs. 227.49 crores approximately.

(b) Rs. 7.79 crores was due for the year 1960-61 which was paid by the State Government in the year itself.

Steam Coal for U.P.

2392. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quota of the steam coal allotted for the industries in U.P. during the year 1961-62 so far; and

(b) whether the supplies have been regularly maintained during the above period?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). There is no separate quota for steam coal only for any State. The monthly quotas and the actual despatches of coal of all categories to Uttar Pradesh during the first three months of 1961-62 have been as under:—

	(In Wagons)	
Month	Quota	Despatches
April 1961	13996	8445
May 1961	13996	8943
June 1961	13996	9268

Production of Tobacco in U.P.

2393. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total yearly production of tobacco in U.P. during the last two years, and

(b) the total excise duty realised during the same period?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). A statement showing the available information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 48]

Scheduled Tribe Agriculturists in Uttar Pradesh

2394. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the actual amount spent on Scheduled Tribe agriculturists in Uttar Pradesh during 1960-61; and

(b) the number of agriculturists benefited thereby?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). There are no Scheduled Tribes in Uttar Pradesh and as such the question of any expenditure on Scheduled Tribe agriculturists in that State does not arise.

Grants for Halls-cum-Auditoria to Educational Institutions in U.P.

2395. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of educational institutions in U.P. which applied for grants to construct half-cum-auditoria during 1960-61; and

(b) the names of institutions to which such grants have been given during the same period (with amounts sanctioned)?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava): (a) 18.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 49].

Removal of Untouchability etc. in Uttar Pradesh

2396. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the amount given to the various non-official organisations of Uttar Pradesh for removal of untouchability and welfare of Scheduled Castes and Tribes during the First and Second Five Year Plan period so far year-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): There are

no Scheduled Tribes in Uttar Pradesh and the amount given by the Government of India to Harijan Ashram Allahabad (the only non-official organisation of all-India status in Uttar Pradesh) for removal of untouchability and welfare of Scheduled Castes during the First and Second Five Year Plan period, is given below:—

First Five Year Plan (Rs. in lacs)

'51-52	'52-53	'53-54	'54-55	'55-56
nil	nil	0.25	0.97	1.08

SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

(Rs. in lacs)

'56-57	'57-58	'58-59	'59-60	'60-61
0.90	0.64	0.4088	0.62	7.0632

As regards the amount given by the Government of Uttar Pradesh to local non-official organisations, the information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as received.

Aid for Students' Tours to U.P. Institutions

2397. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the institutions in U.P. which were given financial aid for student tours with amounts to each during the year 1960-61; and

(b) the details of tours conducted with the aid?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava): (a) and (b). Information is being collected.

Emoluments of primary School Teachers of West Bengal

2398. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India had offered any assistance to the West Bengal Government during the Second Five Year Plan period for increasing the emoluments of the low-

paid primary school teachers in that State;

(b) if so, the nature of assistance offered; and

(c) whether the State Government availed themselves of this assistance?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The offer was that if the State Government included any Scheme for this purpose within the approved ceiling of their 2nd Five Year Plan, it would be eligible for central assistance at the rate of 50 per cent of the expenditure involved.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Coal Production

2399. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state the production of coal in public sector from 1st March to 31st July, 1961?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): 4.075 million tonnes of coal were produced in the public sector from the 1st March 1961 to the 31st July, 1961.

Tribal Welfare Fund for Punjab

2400. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) Whether any amount has been provided to any non-official organisation out of the Tribal Welfare Fund during the year 1960-61 in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the names of the Organisations to which the money was given during the above period?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Research in Space Flights

2401. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any universities or other scientific institutions interested in study and research in subjects related to space flights have sought the help of Government; and

(b) if so, the nature of help sought and given by the Government?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

C.O.D., Kanpur

2402. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Short Notice Question No. 21 on the 5th May, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since investigated into the attempt to take away some stores from C.O.D., Kanpur and the death of a person as a result of firing; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). The proceedings of the Staff Court of Inquiry have not yet been finalised. However, an accomplice in this case, Sepoy Lakhan of the Defence Security Corps attached to C.O.D., Kanpur was tried by a Summary Court Martial on the 11th July 1961. He was sentenced to six months R.I. in civil jail and dismissed from service.

Two other persons who are not employees of the Depot are alleged to have been involved. A case are alleged to have been involved. A case under Section 458-307 IPC has been registered against them by the police which is now sub judice.

Dispute on Fishing Rights between Himachal Pradesh and Punjab

2403. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3652 on the 21st April, 1961 and state the result of the effort; made so far to evolve an acceptable solution to the dispute between Punjab and Himachal Pradesh on fishing rights in the 55 mile long Bhakra Reservoir?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri B. N. Datar): The matter came before the last meeting of the zonal Council and is being examined further in the light of the discussions.

C.O.D., Chheoki

2404. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3655 on the 21st April, 1961 and state the further progress made in the enquiry by the special police establishment into the irregularities in the Local purchase of stores in the Central Ordnance Depot Chheoki (Allahabad)?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): The cases against the ex-Commandant, Central Ordnance Depot, Chheoki (Allahabad), and certain other officers, filed by the Special Police Establishment, are still pending in the Court of Special Judge, Lucknow.

Propagation of Hindi

2405. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2147 on the 23rd March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have received replies from remaining States regarding the arrangements for propagation of Hindi; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava): (a) and (b). Re-

plies from all non-Hindi speaking States except Gujarat have been received. All of them except West Bengal and Kerala have intimated that the existing arrangements for the propagation of Hindi in their areas are adequate.

The Government of West Bengal have suggested that—

(1) Some Central Organisations representing the Central and State Governments may be set up to coordinate the efforts of the voluntary organisations; and

(2) Voluntary organisations may be encouraged to—

(i) open more Hindi teaching centres specially in rural areas;

(ii) provide better library service and reading room facilities;

(iii) arrange display of posters and sign boards in prominent places;

(iv) undertake publication of journals and preparation of reading material (preferably bi-lingual); and

(v) institute prizes on a more liberal scale.

The Government of Kerala have made the following suggestions:—

(1) Financial aid by the Central Government may be given to private schools and colleges to improve the facilities in Hindi teaching;

(2) The services of the All Kerala Grandha Sala Sangh may be utilized for organising Hindi classes and sectional Hindi Libraries in important places;

(3) Refresher Courses and Seminars be held annually; and

(4) A separate Inspectorate under the Director of Public Instruction be set up for the propagation of Hindi

The suggestions of the State Governments have been considered and necessary action has already been initiated wherever necessary feasible.

Indo-British Talk on Avoidance of Double Taxation

2406. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2150 on the 23rd March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the talks with U.K. in regard to the question of evolving an Indo-British agreement on avoidance of double taxation have been concluded; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No, sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Reservation of Seats on Republic Day Parade

2407. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 969 on the 20th March, 1961 and state:

(a) the nature and names of categories of invitees for whom seats are reserved in 'V' enclosure to witness Republic Day Parade at Rajpath; and

(b) the details of table of procedure laid down by Government for reservation of seats in 'V' enclosure?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). In 'V' Enclosure broadly seats were reserved for State guests and for invitees whose appointments are included in the Table of Precedence down to and including Article 31. The latest Table of Precedence was published in President's Secretariat Notification No. 64-Pres-60 dated the 15th November, 1960.

Recovery of Money from Pakistan

**2408. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1431 on the 10th April, 1961, and state:

(a) the further steps if any taken to recover the sum of Rs. 2 crores 35 lakhs from Pakistan; and

(b) the results of these efforts?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). It has not been possible so far to take any further steps in this matter.

Over-crowding in Colleges and Universities

**2409. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri A. M. Tariq:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1489 on the 13th April, 1961 and state the further progress made in the proposal to introduce a suitable test for admission to Universities with a view to reducing over-crowding in colleges and universities?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): The proposal was considered by the University Grants Commission which referred the matter to its Examination Reform Committee. The Committee has submitted its Report which is under the consideration of the Commission. Meanwhile, to minimise over-crowding in colleges, limits are being placed on the maximum enrolment of colleges, keeping in view the facilities offered, availability of space, etc.

Negotiations with Hungary for Loan

2410. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1503 on the 13 April, 1961 and state the result of negotiations held with Hungary for loan credit?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Though there have been some preliminary exchanges of views, negotiations as such have not yet started.

Illegal Melting of Silver Coins

2411. { Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 249 on the 22nd February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the report from the Delhi Administration in connection with illegal melting of silver coins has since been received; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes.

(b) Enquiries made by the police revealed that certain bullion agents in Delhi were engaged in melting standard silver and quaternary alloy rupee coins for extracting their silver contents and selling them in the market. At the ruling market price of silver, the value of the silver contents of these coins is more than their face value, but under the law it is not an offence to melt coins and sell their metal contents. It has not therefore been possible for the police to register any cases or to pursue their investigation in the matter.

Accident by a Car carrying contraband Goods

2412. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that eight children were killed when a car pursued by a customs jeep ran them down at Amritsar in April, 1961;

(b) whether it is a fact that the car belonged to a merchant of Amritsar and was carrying contraband goods;

(c) if so, the arrests made in this connection; and

(d) the action taken against them?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes Sir. Seven (not eight) children were killed a. a

result of an incident in which a car pursued by a Customs jeep on the 24th April, 1961 knocked them down on the outskirts of the village Chogawan near Lopoki Police Station in Amritsar District.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) Six persons were arrested by the police in this connection and later released on bail.

(d) The Police have submitted challans against the driver and the other occupant of the car under Section 304 of I.P.C. The case is also under departmental adjudication in accordance with customs law so far as the part relating to contraband goods is concerned.

Bomb Explosions in Delhi

2413. **Pandit D. N. Tiwari:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether several raids in various parts of U.P. were organised by the special squad of the Delhi Police in connection with the Bomb explosions in the Capital;

(b) whether any incriminatory articles were found in these raids; and

(c) the number of persons taken into custody in these raids?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri B. N. Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) About 14,600 lbs. of prohibited fireworks, crackers and explosives were recovered.

(c) Five persons have so far been arrested in Saharanpur in connection with the recoveries of explosives.

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा विवाद

२४१४. श्री प्रकाशवीर झास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) विभिन्न राज्यों के सीमा विवाद सुलझाने में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) १९५६ में किन्, किन राज्यों में वे विवाद पैदा हुए : और

(ग) क्या उन्हें सुलझाने के लिए राज्य स्तर पर ही प्रयत्न किये गये या उन के लिए अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर कोई प्रायोग नियुक्त किया गया ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) में (ग) कार्य को वर्तमान सीमाओं की हद बन्दी राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर की गयी है जिसमें सम्बन्धित पक्षों के प्राप्ती समझौतों के आधार पर थोड़ा बहुत समन्वय कर लिया गया है। आयोग ने प्रांथ और राज्यों के बीच सीमा विवाद की जांच नहीं की क्योंकि इस विषय पर उस समय दोनों राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों के बीच बातचीत हो रही थी। जैसा कि उन दोनों के बीच तय हुआ यह सीमा विवाद श्री पाटस्कर की रिपोर्ट (Report) के आधार पर सुलझाया गया। राज्यों के पुनर्गठन की योजना को लागू करने के बाद में अब तक महाराष्ट्र, मसूर, प्रांथ प्रदेश और उड़ीसा राज्यों ने सीमाओं में समन्वय करने के बारे में प्रस्ताव किये हैं। जैसा कि राज्य पुनर्गठन विधेयक (States Reorganisation Bill) पर बहस के दौरान में स्वर्गीय गृह मंत्री ने लोक सभा में कहा था, सरकार सीमा विवादों को सुलझाने के लिए कोई सीमा प्रायोग नियुक्त करने के पक्ष में नहीं है।

महाराष्ट्र और मसूर राज्यों के बीच सीमा को फिर से ठीक करने के लिए दोनों मुख्य मंत्रियों ने ४ व्यक्तियों की एक समिति बनाई है। यह समिति मामले की जांच कर रही है और दोनों राज्य सरकारों को अपनी रिपोर्टें देनी।

tural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any reservation of seats has been made for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Class candidates for admission to the Engineering College, Palghat; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes Sir. The State Government has reserved 33% of the seats for Scheduled Castes scheduled tribe; and other backward communities.

(b) Does not arise.

Non-Ferrous Metals in Kerala

2416, Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made or is proposed to be made in Kerala, to investigate the availability of non-ferrous metals; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Financial Assistance to Jabalpur riot victims

2417, Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have given any financial aid to the riot victims of Jabalpur for rehabilitation;

(b) if so, the amount given, and

(c) number of families helped?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri B. N. Datar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Admission of S.C. & S.T. etc. in Engineering College, Palghat

2415, Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cul-

S. C. and S. T. Employees

2418. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri M. R. Krishna:
Shri B. C. Kamble:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Supreme Court has held that reservation can be made for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Government employees in the matter of promotions also; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri B. N. Datar): (a) The Supreme Court, by a majority judgment, has held that the power of reservation which is conferred on the State under Article 16(4) of the Constitution can be exercised by the State in a proper case not only by providing for reservation of appointments but also by providing for reservation of selection posts. It has also been added in the judgment in exercising the powers under Article 16(4) the problem of adequate representation of the backward class of citizens must be fairly and objectively considered and an attempt must always be made to strike a reasonable balance between the claims of backward classes and the claims of other employees as well as the important consideration of the efficiency of administration.

(b) The judgment is under careful examination.

Accident in 505 Army Base Workshop

2419. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a serious accident took place in 505 Army Base Workshop Delhi Cantonment on the 8th April, 1961 due to the gross negligence of the workshop authorities and a vehicle mechanic was seriously injured;

(b) if so, whether any departmental enquiry has been held;

(c) if so, the findings of the court of enquiry; and

(d) whether any action has so far been taken?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) An accident took place in 505 Army Base Workshop Delhi Cantonment on 8th April 1961 resulting in injuries to a vehicle mechanic.

(b) A departmental inquiry was held.

(c) The court of inquiry found that the circumstances leading to the accident were beyond the control of the individual involved. The accident was caused by the fall of an unsecured steel girder from the top of the pillars erected by the M.E.S. Contractor on the east side of the caustic soda tank. The crane on the north side was temporarily out of order and the workers, with good intentions and on their own initiative, used an alternative crane on the east side. While so using it, the boom of the crane swung upwards owing to right rear wheel of the crane falling into the drain behind it while reversing, and hit the steel girder.

(d) Instructions have been issued to contractors to display necessary caution boards at the time of execution of work in workshops. It has also been decided by the Commandant 505 Army Base Workshop that no workshop activities should hereafter be undertaken at the site of any MES/Repair/construction from the time the site is handed over to the M.E.S. till it is handed back to the workshop by the M.E.S. on completion of all necessary work.

उत्कृष्ट पुस्तकों का हिन्दी अनुवाद

२४२०. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री क० जे० मालवीय :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री २ दिसम्बर, १९६० के

अतारांकित प्रश्नसंख्या १२७७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विश्वविद्यालय स्तर पर संसारकी उत्कृष्ट पुस्तकों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद कराने की योजना में और क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : मांगी गई सूचना १४ अगस्त १९६१ को अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६५१ के उत्तर में सभा पटल पर रखे गए विवरण में दी हुई है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में भूतत्वीय सर्वेक्षण

२४२१. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या इसपात, खान और ईशान मंत्री १५ दिसम्बर, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १८५० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) १५ दिसम्बर, १९६० से अब तक भारत के भूतत्वीय सर्वेक्षण द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश में अपने काम में कितनी प्रगति की गई है और

(ख) भविष्य में उत्तर प्रदेश में भूतत्वीय सर्वेक्षण के लिये किम प्रकार का कार्यक्रम स्वीकार किया गया है ?

खान और तेज मंत्री (श्री के० दे० मालवीय) : (क) दिसम्बर, १९६० से जून, १९६१ तक भारत के भूगर्भीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश में किये गये काम की प्रगति का मार्गीय निम्न प्रकार है —

प्रादेशिक और विस्तृत मानचित्रण

८०३.४ वर्ग किलो मीटर के क्षेत्र में, १:६३,३६० के पैमाने पर अम्नाश, देहरादून, नैनीताल, भाँवा, बाराणसी और मिर्जापुर जिलों में अग्रस्थित मानचित्रण किया गया। ३६८.२४ वर्ग किलो मीटर के क्षेत्र में, १:३१,६८० और १:८४,३४० के पैमानों पर जिला मिर्जापुर में विस्तृत मानचित्रण किया गया। मानचित्रण व शंगन में बाराणसी जिले के बकिया क्षेत्र में भवन बनाने के पत्थरों तथा कांच-रेत (Glass

sands) के पाये जाने की भूचना मिली थी।

खनिज अन्वेषण

भास्वीय चट्टान (Rock Phosphates) मसूरी क्षेत्र में भास्वीय चट्टान के भूभण्डारों का प्रारम्भिक अन्वेषण कार्य पूरा किया गया। १:६३,३६० और १:७३,३०० पैमानों पर ४३.८५ वर्ग किलो मीटर के समस्त क्षेत्र का मानचित्रण किया गया। भास्वीयिक ग्रन्थाघात (Phosphatic Nodules) के बहुत सारे नमूनों का एकत्रण तथा विश्लेषण किया गया। अब तक प्राप्त हुये परिणाम बहुत उम्माहर्षक नहीं हैं।

स्फटिकज (Aldalusite) मिर्जापुर जिले में जोरखर और धनौलीला के बीच १:६३,३६० पैमाने पर स्फटिकज यक्षन चट्टानों का मानचित्रण किया गया। मानचित्रित चट्टानें सम्पूर्ण में २.६ किलो मीटर और चौड़ाई में ३.८ किलो मीटर का क्षेत्र घेरती हैं। कई स्थानों पर यक्षन के मिश्रण में ०.० प्रतिशत से २.७ प्रतिशत तक स्फटिकज यक्षन मधाजा और फणज (Schist and phyllite) पाये गये। स्फटिक एक मेट्रोमीटर से ६ मेट्रोमीटर लम्बे हैं। उममही (Refractories) को बनाने के लिये सामग्री के रूप में इनके इस्तेमाल की सम्भाव्यता का निरीक्षण किया जा रहा है।

सिक्का (Lead) घनौड़ी जिले के दीनबनी-बावसदेव और गनाई-गगोली क्षेत्रों में पुरानी खानों के ८४ मीटर तक की सफर और ५० नमूनों के एकत्रण का कार्य पूरा किया गया। डोलोमाइट (Dolomite) में सीम-लवा (Galena) पत्थरों सदरी (Vena) बंधकों (Stringers) और विस्तृत टुकड़ों के रूप में विद्यमान है। रसायनिक विश्लेषणों में मान्य दृष्टा कि सिक्के की सीमन मात्रा ३ प्रतिशत से कुछ अधिक है।

तांबा-सिक्का और अंजन (Copper Lead and Antimony) : घनपर, पोखरी चमोली-देवघान और चमोली जिले में गढ़वाल के खनिजयुक्त कटिदेशों के दूसरे क्षेत्रों का भूमीक्षण और विस्तृत मानचित्रण किया गया। १:३१,६८० के पैमाने पर विस्तार में १२.६५ वर्ग किलो मीटर के क्षेत्र का मानचित्र किया गया। ८२७ भू-रासायनिक नमूने इकट्ठे किये गये। कई स्थानों पर सोम-रूचा और ताम्र-माषीक (Chalcopyrite) के पाये जाने का पता लगा। इस कार्य ने पहली बार पोखरी क्षेत्र में अंजनज (Stibnite) जो कच्चे अंजन (Antimony) का रूप है की विद्यमानता को भी प्रकट किया है। काम के जारी रहने की आशा है।

देहरादून जिले के कल्सी क्षेत्र में १:६३,३६० के पैमाने पर ५० किलो मीटर का सार्वजनिक मानचित्रण किया गया। धातु-खनिजायन का कोई आशाजनक चिह्न नहीं पाया गया।

भूस्थित जल अन्वेषण :

आजमगढ़, बलिया, झलहाबाद, मुलतानपुर, जौनपुर, गाजीपुर, फैजाबाद और नैनीताल, देहरादून तथा मलमन जिलों में किये गये समन्वेषी व्ययन वाले क्षेत्रों में विस्तृत भूस्थित जल अन्वेषण को जारी रखा गया। कुल १६४ खोदे गये कुण्डों और १३५ बिजली के कुण्डों का परीक्षण किया गया और २८७ पानी के मनुनों को इकट्ठा किया गया। इसके अतिरिक्त, पानी की तह और संचिद्रों सम्बन्धी जानकारी को एकत्रित किया गया और बिजली के समन्वेषी कुण्डों के लिये तीन स्थानों को चुना गया।

चित्रकूट धान में पानी की स्पलाई के अन्वेषण के बारे में ७८ वर्ग किलो मीटर के क्षेत्र में २४ खुले कुण्डों का परीक्षण किया गया। प्राप्त जानकारी के आधार पर एक परीक्षण संचिद्र स्थान चुना गया।

भौतिकी इंजीनियरी अन्वेषण : (Engineering Geology Investigation) निम्नलिखित इंजीनियरी परियोजनाओं से सम्बन्धित भूगर्भीय अन्वेषणों को जारी रखा गया—पीर्णागिरि डैम, भोवरा डैम, रामगंगा डैम, यमुना हाइडल स्कीम स्टेज की तीसरी स्टेज के अन्तर्गत बिजली घर ; तपोवन—गुलाब कोटी हाइडल स्कीम, केन बिजली घर और बेलन एवं अंधवान नदियों के डैम स्थल।

जिला अल्मोड़ा, तहसील पिटौरागढ़ के देवल पट्टी महार गांव में भूमि कटाव और भूमि के नीचे बैठने का अन्वेषण किया गया और यह पता चला कि नट अपक्षरण और शीघ्रजल अपक्षरण (Head water Erosion) हो रहे थे।

काठगोदाम के पास गोली नदी के पार एक नहर-पुल के लिये उपयुक्त स्थान का भी अन्वेषण किया गया।

(ख) १९६१-६२ के दौरान में भारतीय भूगर्भीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग द्वारा झांसी नैनीताल, अल्मोड़ा, मिर्जापुर, जौनपुर, बारांसी, मुलतानपुर, फैजाबाद, गोण्डा, देहरादून, टेहरी, गढ़वाल, आगरा और जलाऊ जिलों के अन्वेषणों तथा सरदा, यमुना, गंगा, सोन, केन, टोनस, घासन एवं बतवा नदी-क्षेत्रों में इंजीनियरी भौतिकी अन्वेषणों को करने का आयोजन है।

Tuition fees in Nursery Schools in Delhi

2422. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Starr-ed Question No. 221 on the 22nd February, 1961 and state whether the Delhi Municipal Corporation has agreed to withdraw the tuition fees levied in the nursery schools in Delhi?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava): The matter is still

under the consideration of the Corporation.

Shifting of Headquarters of North Western Circle of Archaeological Department

2423. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 198 on the 17th February, 1961 and state what progress has been made so far for shifting the Headquarters of North-Western Circle of the Department of Archaeology to Dehra Dun from Delhi?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): The office of the Superintendent, North-Western Circle, has been shifted to Dehra Dun.

Setting up of Oil Refinery in Madras

2424. Shri Subbiah Ambalam: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Madras have requested for setting up an oil refinery in the State; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by the Centre in this regard?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This will be examined further after details of the exploratory work undertaken in the Cauvery basin are available.

Requirements of Coal for Madras

2425. Shri Subbiah Ambalam: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether an estimate of requirements of coal for Madras State during 1961-62 has been made;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what percentage of these requirements is likely to be transported by sea?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The average monthly quotas (in wagons) from April to July, 1961 of the State and Centrally controlled priorities for Madras State are as under:—

(i) State controlled priorities e.g. engineering, small scale industries, chemicals, potteries, domestic soft coke, brick burning coal, etc.—645 wagons.

(ii) Centrally controlled priorities e.g. steel works, ordnance, electric companies, cement, cotton mills, bunkers, etc.—3320 wagons.

(c) as agreed to by the State Government, about 46% of the State quota is being planned for shipment by the sea route.

पटना मेडिकल कालेज को अनुदान

२४२६. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५४ में विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा पटना मेडिकल कालेज को कितनी मदों के लिये कितना रुपया दिया गया;

(ख) क्या यह रुपया कालेज द्वारा उन्ही मदों पर खर्च किया गया जिनके लिए यह दिया गया था ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीवास्ती) :

(क) आयोग ने इस कालेज को अभी तक कोई अनुदान नहीं दिया है ।

(ख) और (ग) , प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Indian Shikar Outfitters

2427. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a representation has been made to Government by the Indian Shikar Outfitters Association

regarding allowing Shikar Outfitters to possess more arms than allowed to ordinary citizens, along with unlimited ammunition; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs Shri (Datar):

(a) In November 1960, Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, President, Indian Shikar Outfitters Association wrote to the Director-General, Department of Tourism, Government of India, suggesting *inter alia* that Ehikar Outfitters should be treated as a special class of arms licence-holders and should be allowed to possess a much larger number of weapons and ammunition than ordinary individuals.

(b) The Government of India have not prescribed any limit to the number of fire arms and the quantity of ammunition that Shikar Outfitters can possess. The matter has been left to the discretion of the licensing authorities.

Konarak Temple in Orissa

2428. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been given for repair of Konarak Temple in Orissa in 1961-62; and

(b) if so, how much?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 17,100,- has been allotted for the work.

संस्कृत को प्रोत्साहन देना

२४२६. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) संस्कृत को प्रोत्साहन देने की दिशा में अब तक और क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने यह जानने का प्रयास किया है कि देश में अब से बीस वर्ष पूर्व जितने संस्कृत के महाविद्यालय, पाठशाला और गुरुकुल थे उनमें से अब कितने प्रतिशत शेष हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इनके घटने या बढ़ने के कारणों का भी पता लगाने का कुछ प्रयास किया है और यदि हां, तो वे क्या हैं ; और

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि पुरोहित आदि को प्रशिक्षित करने के सम्बन्ध में संस्कृत बोर्ड कुछ विचार कर रहा है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीवास्ती):

(क) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है [रेलिये परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबंध संख्या ५०]

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(घ) केन्द्रीय संस्कृत बोर्ड ने ऐसा अनुभव किया है कि मंदिरों की सेवा में लगे हुए पुरोहितों अथवा प्रवचकों को प्रशिक्षण देना हिन्दू धार्मिक धर्मस्व आयांग का काम है ।

Income Tax Pool

2430. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) if there has been shrinkage in the divisible pool of Income-tax in the year 1960-61?

(b) If so, by what percentage?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes.

(b) According to the departmental unverified figures, the shrinkage in the divisible pool of Income-tax comes to 17.5p.c. The loss to the State Governments has however been made good by way of grants.

Digboi Oilfield

2431. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the digging of the Digboi oilfield has been stopped for over a year; and

(b) If so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Mines and Oil: (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Assam Oil Company Limited have intimated that drilling in Digboi was suspended in November, 1959 after a series of extension wells had failed to find any further new accumulation of oil.

Sintering Plant

2432. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Steel Limited has set up any Sintering Plant for preparing ore sinters at the steel works; and

(b) if so, where and what is its capacity?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). A sintering plant has been set up as an auxiliary of the steel works at Bhilai with a capacity of one million tons of sinter per annum. The plant is at present working on experimental basis. In addition, a sintering plant with a capacity of 4,000 tons of sinter per day is proposed to be set up at Rourkela as part of the expansion. Hindustan Steel have already placed an order for the equipment. Durgapur is also likely to have a sintering plant in connection with its expansion programme.

National Libraries

2433. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of Scientific Research

and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many libraries in India are recognised as National Libraries; and

(b) where they are situated and the number of volumes of books contained by each of them?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) One.

(b) In Calcutta; the library contains about 10 lakh volumes.

Probe into Bank Deposits by Income-Tax Department

2434. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bank authorities have approached Government to stop probe into Bank deposits by the Income Tax Department; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No. They have merely represented against enquiries of a sweeping or general nature sometimes initiated by some officers of Income-Tax Department without reference to the cases of the particular assessee or assesses for whom the information was required.

(b) Suitable instructions have been issued from time to time to the authorities concerned in the matter to confine their enquiries to specific cases and not to make a requisition of sweeping or general nature.

LDC's in Ordnance Factories

2435. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that post of Selection Grade Lower Division Clerk has not been sanctioned according to the percentage recommended by the Pay Commission in Ordnance factories;

(b) whether it is also a fact that only 8 posts have been sanctioned in Harness and Saddlery Factory Kanpur; and

(c) if so, on what basis?

The Minister of Defence (Shri K. J. Menon): (a) The correct position is that ten per cent. of existing permanent posts of Lower Division Clerks in all the Ordnance & Clothing Factories taken together have been sanctioned in the Selection Grade as recommended by the Second Pay Commission and distributed amongst individual factories on the basis indicated in answer to part (c) of the question.

(b) Yes; it is a fact.

(c) The total number of Selection Grade L.D.C. posts sanctioned for all factories together has been allocated to individual factories in the ratio which the total number of L.D.C. posts (both temporary and permanent) in each Factory bears to the total number of L.D.C. posts (both temporary and permanent) in all the Ordnance & Clothing Factories. Under the rules, 80% of the vacancies in an establishment are permanent and 10% of these permanent vacancies should be in the Selection Grade. As, however, LDCs in factories are borne on a common seniority roster and confirmation/promotion made accordingly, the actual number of permanent LDC posts in a particular factory may not be exactly 80% of the total LDC strength of that factory. Hence it was considered preferable to distribute the Selection Grade L.D.C. posts in the ratio of the total LDC strength (permanent as well as temporary) of these factories rather than at 10% of the number of permanent LDC posts in each factory.

Coal Shortage in Kanpur

2436. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a serious coal and soft coke shortage is

being experienced by the people of Kanpur;

(b) whether the State Government has approached the Central Government in this matter; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken by the Government?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Government have not received any report of shortage of soft coke in Kanpur since April, 1961. Complaints were, however, received in respect of coal shortage experienced by two textile mills there.

(c) Necessary assistance by way of special allotments was rendered to tide over the difficulties. In addition, planned movement in block rakes and half rakes, is being made to meet the demands of coal for brick burning, and small scale industries, and soft coke. The State Government have also opened a coal dump at Kanpur.

Industrial Estates in Universities

2437. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 331 on the 27th February 1961 and state the progress made so far in the scheme to start small industrial estates in selected universities in the country?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 51]

Use of Punjabi by Delhi Administration

2438. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) what policy has been adopted by the Delhi Administration in regard to Punjabi in Gurmukhi script in educational and administrative sphere;

(b) whether before adoption of any policy, all interests have been consulted?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Facilities are to be provided, wherever there is demand, for instruction through the medium of Punjabi in Gurmukhi script at the primary stage of education. At the Secondary stage, Punjabi, is one of the recognised languages which may be offered by students and answers in the paper may be written in the Gurmukhi script. Representations, petitions etc., may also be submitted in Punjabi in the Gurmukhi script for the redress of any grievance to any officer or authority in the Territory.

(b) The above policy is based on the general principles embodied in the Government of India's Memorandum on safeguards for Linguistic Minorities (1956).

Study of Sciences in Secondary Schools

2439. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) what steps are being taken to increase the facilities for and accelerate the pace of study of Sciences in Secondary Schools in States; and

(b) whether any aid is being offered to the States which will concentrate on an increase of studies in Sciences?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The following steps are being taken:—

(i) provision of General Science and Elective Science in additional schools.

(ii) Increase in the number of Science Teachers and improvement of their teaching competence by in-service training courses, etc.

(iii) improvement in text books.

(iv) a pilot scheme for identifying and fostering Science Talent amongst students.

(v) establishment of Science Clubs for developing Scientific aptitude amongst the students.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Tribal Refugees from Pakistan

**2440. { Shri Dasaratha Deb:
Shri Bangshi Thakur:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the tribal refugees who took shelter in Tripura last year owing to communal trouble in Pakistan, have been sent back from Tripura;

(b) if so, whether any representation has been received by the Government regarding the issuing of order asking those tribal refugees to remain in Tripura (India);

(c) how many families or persons have so far been sent back from Tripura to Pakistan; and

(d) the reason therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No. Out of 2317 persons, who entered Tripura from East Pakistan without any travel documents, 1241 persons were sent back and 101 returned of their own accord.

(b) Yes.

(c) In all, 1342 persons have gone back to Pakistan.

(d) They entered India without any travel documents.

Central Institutes of Management

2441. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1071, on the 23rd March, 1961 and state:

(a) the further progress made in the proposal to set up two Central Institutes of Management; and

(b) when they are likely to start functioning?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Prof. Humayun Kabir): (a) Calcutta Institute.

The Planning Committee has prepared in broad outline the scope of work of the Institute, type of courses to be conducted and categories of candidates to be admitted.

Steps have been taken to register the Institute as a Society and to set up a Board of Governors for its administration.

Ahmedabad Institute.

A Planning Committee has been set up to prepare the details including estimates of cost.

(b) The Institutes will start functioning as soon as necessary instructional facilities have been organised.

जम्मू और काश्मीर के महाराजा का उत्तराधिकारी

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :
२४४२. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
 { श्री कालिका सिंह :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने युवराज कर्ण सिंह को जम्मू और काश्मीर के स्वर्गीय महाराजा हरिसिंह का उत्तराधिकारी स्वीकार कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या वे इम स्थिति में मदरे-रियासत भी रहेंगे ;

(ग) उन्हें निजी धौली के रूप में कितना धन दिया जाता है और भविष्य में कितना दिया जायेगा ; और

(घ) इसके परिणामस्वरूप सरकार को कितना प्रतिरिक्त धन लब्ध करना होगा ?

गृह कार्य मंत्रालय से राज्य मंत्री (श्री बतार) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) जी हाँ ।

(ग) युवराज कर्ण सिंह ४ लाख रुपया का भत्ता अपने पिता जी के निजी व्यय के धन (Privy Purse) में से लेते थे । स्वर्गीय महाराजा के उत्तराधिकारी होने

के नाते वे दस लाख रुपया निजी व्यय के धन के रूप में लेंगे जिसमें से १ लाख रुपया उनकी माता जी को दिया जायेगा ।

(घ) कुछ नहीं ।

Criminal Cases in Tripura

2443. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of criminal cases instituted in courts in Tripura, in connection with Land Disputes during last three years;

(b) whether such cases are on the increase; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent land dispute?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 407, 368 and 384 during 1958, 1959 and 1960 respectively.

(b) No.

(c) Land disputes arose mainly on account of the non-availability of correct land records which, in turn, was due to the fact that land had not been cadastrally surveyed before. The cadastral survey now being undertaken, when completed, is expected to appreciably reduce the number of such disputes.

Land Transfers in Tripura

2444. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of transfers of land through sale deeds in Tripura, during last three years;

(b) whether such transfer is on the increase;

(c) whether tribals approached the Tripura Administration to prevent transfer of lands from tribals to non-tribals; and

(d) the steps taken to prevent transfer of land?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) & (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Displaced Persons in Tripura

2445. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of displaced persons in Tripura who applied for citizenship certificate during last 10 years;

(b) the total number of such certificates issued;

(c) the total number of applications pending; and

(d) the reasons for keeping these applications pending?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The Citizenship Act and Citizenship Rules came into force in 1956. The information, therefore, relates to the period 1956 to 31st July, 1961.

(a) 1,43,135.

(b) 1,37,515.

(c) 5,620.

(d) The applications are pending for verification. In most cases the applicants are not available for interrogation. Special efforts are being made to secure their attendance.

Tribal Zumiās in Tripura

**2446. { Shri Dasaratha Deb:
Shri Bangshi Thakur:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of court cases started by Government against the tribal zumiās in Tripura for zooming;

(b) whether these tribal zumiās had been economically rehabilitated; and

(c) if not, whether the cases would be withdrawn and zooming permitted

till economic rehabilitation is given to the tribal zumiās?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 38.

(b) Five families have been rehabilitated.

(c) The question of withdrawing 28 cases is under consideration. Jhuming is not prohibited except in some restricted cases.

Secretariat Reorganisation in Manipur

2447. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Secretariat Reorganisation in Manipur will start from 1st July, 1961; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the two local Secretaries of the Manipur Administration are being retrenched from their posts?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The matter of reorganisation is still under consideration.

Expenditure on Legal Defence in Satyagraha Case in Manipur

2448 Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an advocate was engaged by the Manipur Administration for legal defence in the appeal to the Judicial Commissioner by Shri Th. Bira Singh and others against their conviction by the Sessions Judge of Manipur in connection with the last Assembly Satyagraha in Manipur;

(b) if so, whether a sum of Rs. 8000 was spent on the legal defence; and

(c) the result of the appeal?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) A sum of Rs. 5,537.50 nP was spent in defending this case as per details below:

- (i) Rs. 855.50 nP. (in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner).
- (ii) Rs. 4618.00 nP. (in the Court of the Sessions Judge).
- (iii) Rs. 64.00 nP. (to local lawyer who assisted Shri Barkataki).

[Items (i) and (ii) above include T.A., D.A. also, besides the fees paid to Shri P. Barkataki].

(c) Shri Th. Bira Singh was acquitted, whereas the conviction of Shri Ibotombi Singh was upheld but his sentence was reduced to six months in place of two years by the Judicial Commissioner. The appeals of four others accused were dismissed.

मोने और चांदी पर बिक्री कर

२४४६. श्री बाजवेयी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मोने और चांदी पर दिल्ली और रायवर्ड में बिक्री कर की दरें घटायी गई हैं ?

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनमें किन्ता अन्तर है ?

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में दर अधिक होने के कारण मोने चांदी के व्यापार पर बुरा असर पड़ रहा है और बम्बई में बाजार तरक्की कर रहा है और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस विषय में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसा) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली में मोने और चांदी पर उनकी आखिरी बिक्री के समय १/२ प्रतिशत की दर से कर लिया जाता है। बम्बई में इन पर १/४ प्रतिशत की दर से बिक्री कर और उसी दर से सामान्य बिक्री कर लिया जाता है।

(ग) दिल्ली में मोने और चांदी के व्यापार पर इस तरह का कोई बुरा असर पड़ने की बात सरकार को मालूम नहीं है।

(घ) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता।

Migration to India during Inter-Censal Period

2450. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who have migrated to India during the inter-censal period 1951-61 giving the figures of emigration country-wise;

(b) State-wise figures of migration of persons aforesaid;

(c) State-wise rate of growth in population during the inter-censal period 1961-61 showing the increases due to births within the country and to migration separately; and

(d) total emigration from India during the inter-censal period 1951-61?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) to (c). The information will be available by 1963 when the data relating to migrants and other characteristics of population are expected to be tabulated.

(d) The number of persons who departed out of India from 1951 upto June, 1961, and whose departure was attracted by the provisions of the Indian Emigration Act, 1922, was 54,572. The number of persons whom passport facilities were granted during the years 1955 to 1961 (for which period alone the information is available) for the purpose of taking up permanent residence abroad was 9,337.

National Atlas

2451. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which National Atlas will be finalised for publication;

(b) whether Ministry of External Affairs has communicated to the Survey of India establishment any statement giving boundaries of India on the North, the West and the East; and

(c) if not, how the boundaries are to be delimited in the National Atlas?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) The Hindi Edition of the National Atlas has been published and put on sale in October, 1957.

The English Edition of the Atlas complete in all aspects is expected to be ready by the end of the Third Five Year Plan period; but individual maps in fascicules will be released for sale as and when they are ready.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Language in Assam State

2452. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Assam is a multi-lingual State according to Census returns of 1961;

(b) what are the chief languages spoken in Assam State;

(c) the different regions where particular languages are spoken by majority of the population;

(d) the linguistic minorities and their number in the various regions mentioned in part (c) above; and

(e) the steps taken to propagate Devnagri Script in those regions?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) to (d). The information regarding languages spoken as well as other social characteristics of the population will be available only after the enumeration schedules have been processed and tabulated which is expected to be completed by 1963.

(e) The Government of India have recommended the adoption of the Devnagri Script to the various State Governments.

Research in Nuclear Explosives

2453. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Explosives Research and Development Laboratory of the Defence Research and Development Organisation carries out research in the field of explosives related to nuclear power;

(b) what steps the Ministry of Defence has taken to keep itself abreast of the latest development in atomic science in terms of Defence; and

(c) whether Government have obtained any help of foreign technicians in this regard?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). It is the declared policy of Government to use atomic energy solely for peaceful purposes

कबायद खादि के लिए हिन्दी शब्द

२४५४. श्री प्रकाशवीर जाल्मी :
क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह काम की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क)
सार्वजनिक क्या शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने विभिन्न राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन याचना के अन्तर्गत कबायद खादि में अंग्रेजी के आदेशात्मक शब्दों के स्थान पर हिन्दी शब्द अपनायान के प्रश्न पर विचार किया है; और

(ख) क्या भारतीय भाषाओं में उनके पर्याय निर्दिष्ट किये गये हैं और अपनायान किये गये हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली):

(क) और (ख) (१) राष्ट्रीय अनुदान योजना के अधीन कवायद आदि के लिये प्रयोग किये जाने वाले आदर्शात्मक शब्द हिन्दी में चुने और अपना लिये गये हैं। जहाँ तक शारीरिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थाओं का सम्बन्ध है, इस मामले पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

(२) अपने क्षेत्र में शारीरिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थाओं के लिये हिन्दी अथवा अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं के आदर्शात्मक शब्द चुनने का कार्य संबंधित राज्य सरकारों का है।

हिन्दी टाइपराइटर

२४५५. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री १ अप्रैल, १९६१ के अन्तर्गतित प्रश्न संख्या २४६५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) अक्तूबर, १९६० में अतिरिक्त हिन्दी टाइपराइटर खरीदने का जो सभी मंत्रालयों को निदेश दिया गया था उसके अनुसार जून, १९६१ तक उनके द्वारा कितने टाइपराइटर खरीदे गये ;

(ख) ऐसे कितने संलग्न तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालय हैं जिनमें अभी तक कोई हिन्दी टाइपराइटर नहीं है; और

(ग) ऐसे कार्यालयों में हिन्दी टाइपराइटर खरीदने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालार) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा-समय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Steel Production

2456. { Shri Khimji:
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the present supply position of steel in different categories;

(b) the items in respect of which there are shortages; and

(c) the steps being taken to make adequate supplies available?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The supply position of all controlled categories of steel, excepting sheets, strips, wire, tin-plates, and tool and alloy steels is easy. There is some difficulty also regarding billets for re-rollers.

(c) The position will become easier as soon as the new steelworks get over their initial difficulties and pick up production. Steps are also being taken under the Third Five Year Plan to create adequate capacity to match the increasing demands in future.

North Sikkim Highway

2457. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the North Sikkim Highway between Gangtok and Singhik has been constructed;

(b) if so, at what cost; and

(c) whether it is meant to facilitate the movement of forest produce from the Northern regions of Sikkim?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). It will not be in the interest of national security to furnish this information at present.

(c) The construction of roads in Sikkim is intended also to further the economic development of the area.

Archaeological Excavations by Patna University

2458. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any sum was granted to the Patna University for archaeo-

logical excavations during 1959-60 and 1960-61;

(b) if so, the amount thereof; and

(c) what excavation work was taken up during these two years?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Excavation at Antichak about eight miles north of Kahalgaon Railway Station in Bhagalpur district of Bihar State was carried out by the University during 1960-61.

Language Translating Machines

2459. Pandit D. N. Tiwari: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a machine which translates with great speed Russian into English; and

(b) whether any attempt is being made to find out similar methods for translating Indian languages from one to the other?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Government have no information on the subject, apart from some Newspaper reports.

(b) No, Sir

Pakistanis in India

**2460. { Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many Pakistanis are over-staying in India till today and how many have entered India illegally since last three months from Western Pakistan side; and

(b) the steps taken to check such illegal migration?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Batar): (a)

and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

Production of Pig Iron and Steel

**2461. { Shri Supakar:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:**

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the production of pig iron and steel in each of the public sector steel plants in the months of May, June and July, 1961; and

(b) the reasons for Rourkela not being able to produce the expected quantity of iron and steel?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The production of pig iron and steel in each of the public sector steel plants in the months of May, June and July, 1961 was as follows:

	(In Tonnes)		
	Bhilai	Rourkela	Durgapur
Pig Iron			
May	72,564	35,437	54,042
June	78,610	29,542	55,750
July	83,800	24,709	62,550
Steel ingots			
May	48,832	22,792	24,421
June	55,727	22,808	23,170
July	61,850	19,393	28,421

(b) During the month of June 1961, the Rourkela Blast Furnace No. I was shut down for eight days. The furnace was also on restricted production due to weakness in the lining of the tap hole region. The production of steel also suffered due to the breakdown of the blooming and the slabbing mill.

Welfare of Backward Classes in Punjab

2462. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the amount of money which was allotted to Punjab in 1960-61 for welfare of

backward classes had not been utilised fully;

(b) if so, what amount was utilised;

(c) the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any aid was given to non-official organisations from the allocation; and

(e) if so, how much and the names of the non-official organisations which received such aid?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) to (e). The required information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Girls' Education in Punjab

2463. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether an amount of Rs. 3,72,552 has been sanctioned for Punjab for the year 1960-61 for helping in the expansion of girls' education and training of women teachers in the State;

(b) if so, what are the details of these schemes for which this amount has been sanctioned; and

(c) the amount to be sanctioned for Punjab for this purpose in 1961-62?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) A sum of Rs. 4,54,694 had been sanctioned.

Amount sanctioned
Rs.

(i) Provision of free quarters for Women Teachers in rural area.	3,00,000
--	----------

(ii) Construction of hostels for girls in middle and secondary schools	1,54,694
--	----------

(c) The scheme has been included in the special programme for girls' education which is in the State Sector. The pattern of assistance to be given from the Centre is still under consideration.

Primary School Teachers in Punjab

2464. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have given any financial assistance to the Punjab Government during 1960-61 for increasing the emoluments of the low paid primary school teachers in that State; and

(b) if so, the amount of assistance given?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The rate of Central assistance was 50 per cent. but the exact amount given is not known as the allocation of Central assistance is made in lump sum and not for each individual scheme separately.

Short Supply of Coal to Ludhiana

2465. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received from the Ludhiana Chamber of Commerce and the mill owners of Ludhiana regarding the short supply of coal to the various consumers in Ludhiana;

(b) the number of wagons allotted to Ludhiana and those demanded by the consumers in Ludhiana;

(c) the arrangement that has been made for meeting the deficit in the coal supply to Ludhiana;

(d) whether the shortage of coal hampered textile production; and

(e) if so, the extent thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No such representations have been received from the said Chamber of Commerce or textile mills in Ludhiana.

(b) and (c). The quotas are fixed for the State as a whole and not for individual areas or regions. Similarly the figures of despatches are also

maintained State-wise and not for industries located in particular cities.

As against the total quota of about 40,400 wagons for the State of Punjab for the period January, 1961 to June, 1961, the total despatches have been about 28,200 wagons. The position has, however, improved since July with the provision of increased capacity from 1900 wagons per day to 2100 wagons per day in the above Moghalsarai direction, and the introduction of a system of planned movement for certain categories of coal.

(d) Government have no information.

(e) Does not arise.

Iron and Steel Requirements of Punjab under Second Plan

2466. { Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) what were the steel and iron requirements placed by the Punjab Government with the Central Government during the Second Five Year Plan period, year-wise;

(b) how much was sanctioned year-wise; and

(c) how much has been actually supplied, year-wise?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 52.]

Distribution of Posts in UNESCO

2467 { Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Arjun Singh
Bhadauria:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any change has been effected regarding the distribution of posts in the UNESCO; and

(b) if so, whether it is going to benefit India?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Rehabilitation Finance Administration

2468. { Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Rajendra Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2715 on the 24th April, 1958 and state:

(a) whether there are any cases in which the loan agreement referred to in the reply has not been adhered to in Rehabilitation Finance Administration;

(b) if so, how many till date; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The Rehabilitation Finance Administration was placed in liquidation at the close of business on the 30th June, 1960, and finally dissolved on the 31st December, 1960. Government are not aware of any case in which the Rehabilitation Finance Administration had not adhered to the terms and conditions of the loan agreements entered into with its loanees.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Diamonds in Panna, Madhya Pradesh

2469. Shri Achar: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Mineral Development Corporation has decided upon a scheme to produce diamonds in Panna in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Corporation has prepared two project reports for exploitation of

diamonds deposits of Ramkherya area and of Majhgawan area in Panna in Madhya Pradesh. The Ramkherya scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 46 lakhs with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 27.9 lakhs. The annual output of diamonds is estimated at 12,500 ratties. The Majhgawan scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 90 lakhs with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 29 lakhs. The annual output of diamonds is estimated at 30,000 ratties. Both the schemes are being scrutinised by the Government.

Central Aid Loans to Jammu and Kashmir

2470. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of aid loans given to Jammu and Kashmir by Centre since 1947 up-to-date; and

(b) the purposes for which these loans were given?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Rs. 49,75,82,000 upto 31st March, 1961.

(b) These loans were given for the following purposes:

- (i) to meet budget deficit, and
- (ii) to finance schemes of development, Flood Protection, Rehabilitation of displaced persons, Low Income Group Housing, Police Housing, Community Development, purchase of foodgrains and similar schemes.

Use of Trombay Jetty by Fishermen

2471. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a notice has been issued to the fishermen prohibiting the use of Trombay Jetty;

(b) whether Government are aware that fishermen are suffering great hardship due to this notice;

(c) whether it is a fact that Defence Minister promised to the fishermen of that locality about removing this hardship when he visited last year that area; and

(d) if so, what progress has been made towards that?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) to (d). Government have not prohibited the use of Trombay jetty by the fishermen. Certain restrictions in the interest of their own safety have however been imposed. The question of giving greater facilities to the fishermen has been under examination. Government have agreed to the construction of a "cat-walk" in co-operation with the State Government along the jetty for the use of the fishermen. The "cat-walk", when completed, will provide necessary relief to the fishermen.

आनरेरी मजिस्ट्रेट की पद्धति

२४७२. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि आनरेरी मजिस्ट्रेट की पद्धति किन-किन राज्यों में है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) : आनरेरी मजिस्ट्रेटों की पद्धति बिहार, गुजरात, केरला, मध्य प्रदेश, मद्रास, महाराष्ट्र, मंसूर, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिमी बंगाल राज्यों में है ।

पंजाब राज्य में यह पद्धति हटा दी गई थी किन्तु राज्य सरकार ने इसको फिर चालू करने का निश्चय कर लिया है । परन्तु अभी तक किसी आनरेरी मजिस्ट्रेट की नियुक्ति नहीं की गई है ।

यह पद्धति राजस्थान राज्य में नहीं है किन्तु पिलानी में आनरेरी मजिस्ट्रेटों का एक न्यायालय जो कि पहले जयपुर रियासत के नरेश ने स्थापित किया था इस दृष्टि से रहने दिया गया है ताकि पिलानी के नगर पालिका क्षेत्र में जयपुर प्राथमिक शिक्षा

अधिनियम (Jaipur Primary Education Act)
का ठीक पालन होता रहे।

आसाम और उड़ीसा के राज्यों में
आनरेरी मजिस्ट्रेटों की पढ़ति नहीं है।

आन्ध्र प्रदेश के राज्य के बारे में सूचना
एकत्रित की जा रही है जो यथासमय सदन
के सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफर

२४७३. { श्री क० भे० बालवीर :
श्री जगदीश प्रबन्धी :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री ४ मई, १९६१ के
अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४५६६ के उत्तर के
संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी के स्टेनो-
ग्राफरों की निर्धारित योग्यताओं में कोई
अन्तर है ;

(ख) क्या यह अन्तर केवल अंग्रेजी और
हिन्दी शीघ्रलिपि का ही है ;

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (ख) का
उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हो, तो क्या अंग्रेजी स्टेनो-
ग्राफरों से मंच लोक सेवा आयोग की परीक्षा
में बैठने के लिए हिन्दी शीघ्रलिपि का ज्ञान
अवश्यक है, और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या हिन्दी स्टेनो-
ग्राफरों की सेवा भी इसी आधार पर गठित
की जायेगी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
बातार) : (क) और (ख). हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी
स्टेनोग्राफरों की शिक्षा सम्बन्धी योग्यता में
कोई अन्तर नहीं है किन्तु हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफरों
के लिए मैट्रिक में एक विषय हिन्दी अवश्य
होना चाहिए। ५० पी० एम० सी० द्वारा भर्ती
किये गये अंग्रेजी स्टेनोग्राफरों का और एड
होकर तरीके से भर्ती किये गये हिन्दी
स्टेनोग्राफरों का मूल्यांकन (टाइपिंग) तथा
आवृत्ति (ग्रांटिंग) की प्रबोधना का
स्टैंडर्ड भिन्न है।

2880 (A) LSD—5.

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफरों के लिए पृथक
सेवा बनाने का कोई विचार नहीं है। वर्तमान
कर्मचारियों को ही हिन्दी में भी काम करने
के लिए प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है।

हिन्दी में नोटिंग

२४७४. श्री क० भे० बालवीर : क्या
गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न मंत्रा-
लयों में समद में पृष्ठ जाने वाले हिन्दी प्रश्नों
की फाइलों पर अंग्रेजी में ही नोटिंग की जाती
है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार यह प्रादेश
देगी कि सब मंत्रालयों में ऐसी फाइलों पर
केवल हिन्दी में ही नोटिंग की जाये ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
बातार) : (क) और (ख). मार्च, १९६१ में
यह अनुदेश जारी किया गया कि बूने हुए अनु-
भागों में त्रिभुज कि अधिकांश लोग हिन्दी
जानते हैं, अंग्रेजी के अलावा, प्रयोगात्मक रूप
में, हिन्दी में भी टाइपिंग करने की छूट दे
दी जाय। कुछ अनुभागों में समद में पृष्ठ जाने
वाले हिन्दी प्रश्नों की फाइलों पर हिन्दी
में टाइपिंग शुरू कर दिया गया है।

मंत्राधिकार क्षेत्र-कर्मों के कारण बकाये का भुगतान

२४७५. श्री क० भे० बालवीर : क्या
बित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन मंत्रालयों ने मंत्राधिकार
क्षेत्र कर्मों के अनुसार बकाये की राशि कर्म-
चारियों को अग्रिम रूप से चुका दी है ;

(ख) किन-किन मंत्रालयों तथा उन के
संलग्न और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों ने बकाया
राशि नहीं दी है और इस के क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) मंत्रालयों द्वारा बकाये की सारी
राशि कब तक दे दी जायेगी ; और

(घ) अब तक कितनी राशि दी गई है और कितनी बाकी है ?

बिस्म मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) में (घ). सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। सरकार इस बात के लिए उत्सुक है कि कर्मचारियों को बकाया रकमों का भुगतान जल्दी ही कर दिया जाय और शीघ्रतापूर्वक भुगतान करने के लिए उसने समय समय पर हिदायतें जारी की हैं। जहां तक सरकार को मालूम है, बकाया रकम अधिकांश कर्मचारियों को चुकायी जा चुकी है। सरकार का स्थान है कि प्रश्न में मांगी गयी सूचना को भारत भर में फैले विभिन्न कार्यालयों और विदेशों के भारतीय मिशनो में इकट्ठा करने में जो परिश्रम करना पड़ेगा वह निकलने वाले परिणाम को देखते हुए बहुत अधिक होगा।

योजना के अन्तर्गत न आने वाली सरकारी नौकरियों पर प्रतिबन्ध

२४७६. श्री पद्मलाल बारूपाल : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत न आने वाली सरकारी नौकरियों पर लगा प्रतिबन्ध न्यायसंगत है ;

(ख) यह कब तक चलेगा ; और

(ग) क्या इससे सरकारी कार्य-क्षमता की हानि नहीं होती ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबू) : (क) जी हां, प्रतिबन्ध का उद्देश्य सरकारी प्रशासन-व्यय में कमी करने का है।

(ख) कितना यह ३१-१२-६१ तक चलेगा।

(ग) ऐसे संकेत मिलते हैं कि प्रतिबन्ध में प्रशासनीय क्षेत्रों में उन कर्मचारियों के प्रसार की गति रोक रखी है जिनका योजना की स्वीय तथा मुरजा (Scheme and

Security) में किसी तरह का सीधा संबंध नहीं है इससे प्रशासनीय कार्य क्षमता को भी कोई हानि नहीं हुई है।

राजस्थान में केन्द्रीय सेवा परीक्षाओं के केन्द्र

२४७७. श्री पद्मलाल बारूपाल : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय सेवाओं के लिये होने वाली परीक्षाओं का केन्द्र राजस्थान में क्यों नहीं रखा जाता ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबू) : संघ लोक सेवा आयोग (U.P.S.C.) द्वारा दिल्ली से बाहर ली जाने वाली परीक्षाओं के केन्द्र आयोग द्वारा तत्संबंधी कारणों को ध्यान में रखते हुए निश्चित किये जाते हैं। नये केन्द्रों के खोलने में राज्य सरकारों आदि के परामर्श में काफी विस्तृत काम करना होता है, तथा प्रावश्यकता-नुसार स्थिति को बराबर ध्यान में रखा जाता है। पिछले कुछ वर्षों में आयोग ने पांच नये केन्द्र खोलने का निश्चय किया है। राजस्थान में एक केन्द्र खोलने का प्रश्न भी आयोग ने राजस्थान सरकार के साथ हाथ में लिया है, तथा आयोग इस विषय पर सक्रिय विचार कर रहा है।

Requirements of States for Rehabilitation of Flood Victims

2478. { Shri Nagi Reddy;
Shri Chintamani Panigrahi;
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhary;
Shri B. C. Mullick:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked various State Governments to intimate to the Centre their requirements for rehabilitating the large number of people affected by the recent floods;

(b) if so, the details of the communications received from the State Governments; and

(c) the action taken, thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) The rehabilitation of flood victims is the responsibility of the State Governments. They were, therefore, requested only to state whether any special assistance from Centre was required.

(b) and (c). Only the Governments of Maharashtra, Mysore and Kerala have approached the Centre for financial assistance. The Government of Maharashtra asked for a 'Ways and Means' advance of Rs. 3 crores for relief and rehabilitation of the people affected by the recent floods in Poona. This amount has been sanctioned. The Governments of Mysore and Kerala have asked for financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 3 crores and Rs. 1.80 crores respectively for the victims of floods in their States. The matter is under consideration.

Lecture Tours by Ministers and Deputy Ministers

2479. Shri A. M. Tariq: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ministers and Deputy Ministers who went on lecture tour of foreign countries during the year 1960-61 up-to-date;

(b) details of amount paid to them by foreign institutions by way of their fees and other emoluments;

(c) whether this amount was deposited by those Ministers etc. with Government; and

(d) if so, the details of the amount actually deposited by them and the amount retained by them in lieu of travelling and other expenditure incurred?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Pilot Project in Orissa

2480. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pilot project which was proposed to be started in Boipariguda in Orissa in the gramdan villages to be worked by Akhil Bharat Sarva Seva Sangh has been set up by now;

(b) what are the details of schemes of such pilot projects in the gramdan areas; and

(c) how do they differ from development schemes carried in N.E.S. or C.D. areas?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) and (c). A list of schemes taken up in Boipariguda pilot project and development schemes carried in N.E.S. or C.D. areas is given below. Some of the important schemes included in the C.D. areas have been taken up in Boipariguda project as well.

I. Details of schemes of pilot project in Boipariguda.

- (1) Panchayat.
- (2) Credit and Marketing.
- (3) Other Co-operative Organisation.
- (4) Education.
- (5) Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.
- (6) Social Amenities.
- (7) Special Programme e.g. Workshop, Legal aid, Research, Investigation and evaluation.

II. Details of development schemes carried in N.E.S. or C.D. areas.

- (1) Agriculture extension and Animal Husbandry.
- (2) Irrigation, Reclamation and Soil Conservation.
- (3) Health and Rural Sanitation.
- (4) Education.

- (5) Social Education.
- (6) Communication.
- (7) Rural Arts and Crafts Industries.
- (8) Cooperation.
- (9) Rural Housing.
- (10) Housing for Project staff.

नियमों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद

२४८१. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या बिधि मंत्री १५ मार्च, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ८८४ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जिन मंत्रालयों से हिन्दी में अनुवाद के लिये कुछ सविहित नियम प्राप्त हुए हैं क्या उनसे यह रत्ता कर लिया गया है कि उन मंत्रालयों के किसी भी कार्यालय में घोर नियम अनुवाद के लिये शेष नहीं है ; और

(ख) यदि घोर नियम अनुवाद के लिये बाकी हैं, तो उनको प्राप्त करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

बिधि मंत्री (श्री प्र० कु० सेन) : (क) नियमों के बनने का मिलमिला तौ बराबर जारी रहता है। इसलिये कोई मंत्रालय किसी समय यह नहीं कह सकता कि उसने अपने सभी नियम अनुवाद के लिये भेज दिये हैं। फिर भी अलग अलग मंत्रालयों में यह अनुरोध किया गया है कि उनके जो नियम पढ़ने में हो वन हुये हैं उनके बारे में वे यह आवश्यक

जानकारी भेज दें।

(ख) जब भी यह बात आवश्यक होती है तभी संबद्ध मंत्रालयों को दुबारा पत्र भेजा जाता है कि वे इस बारे में शीघ्र कार्यवाही करें।

Western House, Curzon Road,
New Delhi

2482. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a different rate is charged for boarding and lodging from the Government employees and employees of private concerns in Western House, Curzon Road, New Delhi by the House Superintendent i.e. Rs. 58 from Government employee; and Rs. 48 from private employees;

(b) whether it includes house rent and whether any receipt for house rent is given for this;

(c) whether it is also a fact that house rent is also recovered by the Estate Office by deducting it from their pay; and

(d) if so, why it is recovered from both sides?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes Sir. The rates charged are, however, as under:

Block	Government employees	Non-Government employees
A & C Block	Rs. 48 - p.m.	Rs. 58 - p.m.
D Block Resident getting pay (i) below Rs. 200 -	Rs. 70 -	Rs. 80 - p.m.
(ii) above Rs. 200 -	Rs. 75 -	Rs. 85 - p.m.

(b) It does not include house rent and no receipt is therefore, given for house rent.

(d) Does not arise

Injuries to a Naval Rating on "Vikrant"

(c) No Sir. The residents are however, not entitled to a house rent allowance from the Government.

2483. Shri Sadhan Gupta: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Shri Inamdar' a naval rating serving on board our aircraft carrier 'Vikrant' sustained severe injuries on the 16th May, 1961;

(b) if so, the cause of the injuries;

(c) where he was treated; and

(d) with what result?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Accidental fall from the flight deck of I.N.S. Vikrant to the deck down below.

(c) First Aid was immediately rendered on board the ship. The sailor was transferred to the Weymouth and District Hospital, Portland by a helicopter. Due to the serious nature of the case, he was flown the same evening and admitted into the Atkinson Morley Hospital, Wimbledon, London. He was operated upon almost immediately.

(d) The blood clot was evacuated. Unfortunately, he passed away on the 22nd May, 1961.

Nepali Language in Darjeeling District

2484. { Shri Sadhan Gupta:
Shrimati Renu
Chakravartty:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a widespread demand in Darjeeling District, in West Bengal, for the use of Nepali for administrative purposes in contiguous areas of that district where Nepalese are in a majority; and

(b) whether any Presidential Order will be issued for that purpose?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). The question of issue of a Presidential Order appears somewhat premature, as the West Bengal Government has not so far passed any law adopting any language or languages to be used for all or any of the official purposes of that State.

Qualifying Test for I.P.S.

2485. { Shri Kalika Singh:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the qualifying test for Indian Police Service has also been made stringent along with the increased revised scales of pay;

(b) the present scale of pay as compared to the revised scales of pay and allowances;

(c) whether the revised scales of pay will be available to candidates selected in the new scale only; and

(d) if not, how are old incumbents being provided for under the new scale?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(a) No change has so far been made in the Scheme of the examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission for recruitment to the I.P.S.

	Present scales Rs.	Revised scales Rs.
Junior Scale	350—350—380—380— 30—50—E.B.—770— 40—850.	400—400—450—30—600 35—670—E.B.—35— 950.
Senior scale	600 (6th year or under)— 40—1000—1000—1050— —1050—1100—1100— 1150.	740 (6th year or under)— 40—1100—50 2—1250 —50—1300
Selection Grade	1250.	1400
Deputy Inspector General of Police	1450—50—1650.	1600—100—1800.
Commissioner of Police Calcutta & Bombay	1650—75—1950.	1800—100—2000.
Inspector General of Police	1850—100—2250.	2250.
Director, Intelligence Bureau	2500.	2750.

There will be no dearness allowance in addition to pay drawn in the revised scales as the scales absorb the dearness allowance which is being paid at present.

(c) No.

(d) The method of fixation of pay of the existing incumbents in the revised scales of pay is under consideration in consultation with the State Governments.

Advisory Board for National Atlas and Geographical Names

2486. { Shri Kalika Singh:
Shri K. B. Malvia:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the decisions taken at the two-day meeting of the Advisory Board for National Atlas and Geographical Names in Calcutta;

(b) the description of 200 maps which will be included in the English Edition of the National Atlas;

(c) the decision with regard to republication of National Atlas in Hindi incorporating the additional maps mentioned in part (b) above; and

(d) the schedule of timing for publication of National Atlas and Geographical Names?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) The Board recommended *inter alia* a target of 200 maps for inclusion in the English edition of the National Atlas and laid down the priorities for the maps to be incorporated therein. On the basis of the experience gained in the employment of students of the Calcutta University on a part-time basis by the National Atlas Organisation, the Board recommended extension of the scheme to other Universities.

(b) The Board recommended preparation of 138 maps in the first

instance, under the following broad headings;—

Population, Physical, Transport and Tourism, Administrative and General, Landuse and Socio-economic.

The subjects for the remaining maps are to be considered after the work on the 138 maps referred to above is completed.

(c) This matter did not come up before the Board.

(d) The English Edition of the Atlas complete in all aspects is scheduled to be completed by the end of the Third Five Year Plan period. Individual maps in fascicules will however be released for sale as and when they are ready. There is no time schedule for standardisation of geographical names, as the work involved is a continuous one.

Amendments to Army Rules

2487. Shri Amjad Ali: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have introduced some amendments to the existing Army Rules;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the proposed change would throw out the army officers from the Services or would call upon them to retire or resign without being given an opportunity to show cause; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons for making these changes?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. When it is proposed to terminate the service of an officer on account of misconduct, he will be given an opportunity to show cause against such action except:—

(i) where the service is terminated on the ground of misconduct which has led to his

conviction by a criminal court; or

- (ii) where the Central Government is satisfied that for reasons, to be recorded in writing, it is not expedient or reasonably practicable to give to the officer an opportunity of showing cause.

Emoluments of Secondary Teachers of Orissa

2483. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have advanced any money during 1961-62 for increasing the emoluments of the secondary school teachers in Orissa; and

(b) if so, what amount?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (b). Three-fourths of the Central assistance allocated for 1961-62 is being released in monthly instalments in the form of Ways and Means Advances. The scheme-wise break-up of this amount is not known as allocation of Central assistance is not made according to individual schemes. It may, however, be stated that the State Plan includes the following scheme relating to Improvement of salaries of teachers:

"Improvement in the Scales of Pay of Non-Government Secondary School teachers."

Iron Ore Mines in Orissa

2489. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment so far made in Kiriburu and Barsua Iron Ore Mines in Orissa;

(b) the total and grade-wise production of these mines, respectively;

(c) what are the usual blast furnace, and open hearth furnace grades of iron ore used; and

(d) what is the pitmouth cost per ton of these mines?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Kiriburu Iron Ore Mines—Rs. 1.67 crores.

Barsua Iron Ore Mines—Rs. 8.52 crores.

(b) The Kiriburu mines are still under construction and are expected to reach the production stage only in early 1963. The Barsua mines have produced so far 1,40,760 metric tonnes of iron ore, out of which 1,01,570 metric tonnes was lump ore and the balance fines.

(c) The blast furnaces in the three steel plants in the public sector are designed to use lump iron ore with an average iron content of 58 to 62 per cent.

(d) It is only when the mines are in full production that this will be available.

Cyclone in Maharashtra

2490. Shri B. C. Kamble: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the damage caused to persons and property in the recent cyclone in Konkan in Maharashtra State;

(b) whether any steps have been taken by the Union Government to help the affected persons; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). The Union Government do not give any direct assistance to the affected persons, but provide assistance to the State Government towards the expenditure on relief measures undertaken by them under a prescribed pattern. No request for any financial assistance has so far been received by the Government of India specifically for Konkan Cyclone Relief.

Chander Bhan Higher Secondary School, Delhi Cantonment

2491. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the teachers of the Chander Bhan Higher Secondary School, Delhi Cantonment have not been paid their salaries regularly and there are arrears;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken to see that the arrears are paid;

(d) the steps taken to see that the salaries would be paid hereafter regularly; and

(e) whether any action has been taken against the authorities of the school?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) to (e). It is a fact that the salaries of the teachers of the Chander Bhan Higher Secondary School, Delhi Cantt. had not been paid regularly in the past. This was mainly due to the strained relations between the Manager of the School and the Chairman of the School Trust. The Manager had unauthorisedly removed the records of the school as a result of which the management could not draw grant-in-aid from the Directorate of Education in time and the salaries of the teachers remained unpaid. There were also charges of misappropriation and embezzlement of school funds against the Manager which are now being investigated by the Anti-Corruption Department. The Manager of the school has since been removed by the School Trust. The grant-in-aid due to the school has been paid and the salaries of the teachers disbursed upto the month of July 1961. The Director of Education has been asked to keep a strict watch on the affairs of the school and to ensure regular payment of salaries. The School Management has already been warned that if they do not pay the salaries of the teachers regularly in future, the school will be derecog-

nised and the payment of the grant-in-aid stopped.

Central Government Employees

2492. Shri Dhanagar: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the exact number of Central Government employees who were on strike in July, 1960?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): 4.05.924.

Compounded Levy on Small Units

**2493. { Shri Tangamani:
Shri Kunhan:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received from the various representatives of Pinto and Rotary Oil Mills Owners Association in Madras State for modification of compounded levy imposed on small units;

(b) if so, action taken thereon; and

(c) will Government consider increasing the minimum number of units from two to four Pintos or Rotaries?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Any system of compounding, which is based on averages, cannot exactly satisfy the requirements of every individual unit. It has been found from experience, however, that on the whole the present system of compounding has operated more satisfactorily than the schemes previously in force. Therefore, while its actual working is being watched with a view to effecting such further improvements as may be found necessary or practicable, no immediate changes are contemplated.

Reading Habits of People

2494. Shri Balakrishnan: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether a sample survey of the reading habits of the people has been taken recently in the country;

(b) if so, in what type of books are the people most interested; and

(c) what regional language has the largest number of books that people are reading?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No countrywide sample survey covering the various regional languages has been made.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Import of Steel under Barter System

2495. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total quantity of steel that has been allowed to be imported under barter and the value thereof; and

(b) whether the foreign exchange which has been spent on import against barter has all been earned or some portion still remains to be earned?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Since the inception of barter deals in 1958, 379 433 Tonnes of steel valued at Rs. 31.59 crores have been allowed to be imported against barter deals. Foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 3.83 crores is yet to be earned against the imports allowed to be made. It is expected, that the balance amount will also be earned in due course.

Refusal to Grant Foreign Exchange

2496. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether sanction of foreign exchange has been refused to the out-

standing woman swimmer Mrs. Lila Banerjee for travelling to U.K. in order to attempt a cross-channel swim; and

(b) if so, reasons for the refusal?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Foreign exchange has not been released for this purpose.

(b) Due to acute shortage of foreign exchange, releases are now limited only to essential and unavoidable purposes. Since three Indian nationals (including a lady) have already earned the distinction of crossing the channel and since the international competition is no longer being held, it was considered unnecessary that another Indian woman-swimmer should also make an attempt at channel swimming abroad.

Bharat Electronics Ltd.

**2497. { Shri Tangamani:
Shri Prabhat Kar:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production in Bharat Electronics Ltd., for the year 1960-61 has been according to the planned target;

(b) if so, the value of goods so produced; and

(c) what are the new diversifications planned for the year 1961-62 and the estimated value thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Very nearly Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 171.58 lakhs, as on 31st March, 1961

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 53].

Sterling Balances

2490. { Shri Tangamani:
Shri Prabhat Kar:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether sterling balances of the Reserve Bank have shown any rise from 10th March, 1961 till 10th August, 1961;

(b) if so, by how much; and

(c) what is the nature of the trend of variation of these values during the period?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The foreign balances of the Reserve Bank of India actually declined by Rs. 10.03 crores, from Rs. 158.85 crores on the 10th March, to Rs. 148.82 crores on the 11th August, 1961, even after taking into account the cash receipts of Rs. 25.23 crores from West Germany and the U.K. and the net drawal of Rs. 58.33 crores from the International Monetary Fund.

(c) These balances have generally shown a falling trend except when funds were received from the U.K., West Germany or the International Monetary Fund.

Upper Division Clerks' Grade

2499. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to abolish the grade of Upper Division Clerks in the Central Secretariat Services; and

(b) if so, what is Government's attitude towards this proposal?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The question of abolishing the grade of Upper Division Clerk in the Secretariat was considered last year and it was decided that the grade should be retained. Thereafter, certain representations have been

received on the subject and they are being examined.

राजस्थान को वार्षिक सहायता

२५००. श्री पद्मलाल बाक्याल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान राज्य को वर्ष १९६१ के लिये कितनी वार्षिक सहायता केन्द्र की ओर से दी गई है ; और

(ख) क्या द्वितीय वित्त आयोग की रिपोर्ट लागू की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) आयोजना में बाहर की योजनाओं के लिये विभिन्न मंत्रालयों द्वारा जो सहायता दी गयी है उसके अलावा राजस्थान सरकार को, चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में अब तक, आयोजना में शामिल की गयी योजनाओं के लिये ३ करोड़ रुपये की रकम और बाटे जाने वाले करों और शुल्कों में से राज्य के हिस्से और वैधानिक (स्टैट्यूटरी) अनुदानों के रूप में लगभग २.७३ करोड़ रुपये की रकम दी जा चुकी है।

(ख) सरकार द्वारा मंजूर की गयी सिफारिशें प्रमल में लायी जा चुकी हैं। इस संबंध में १४ नवम्बर, १९५७ और १४ मार्च, १९५८ को सभा की मेज पर रखे गये व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापनों को देखा जा सकता है।

C.H.S. Scheme for Civilian Defence Employees

2501. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Contributory Health Service Scheme has not so far been made applicable to the Civilian Defence Employees residing in Delhi Cantonment area;

(b) whether the Ministry of Defence has taken any decision in this respect;

(c) what are the medical facilities which are being provided to those employees;

(d) whether it is a fact that contribution towards the C.H.S. Scheme is being deducted from the M.E.S. employees of Delhi Cantonment for the last one year but the C.H.S. token cards have not so far been issued to them; and

(e) if so, how these contributions are going to be adjusted?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) The Contributory Health Service Scheme is applicable to all Defence civilians residing in Delhi Cantonment except those who have their headquarters in the Cantonment itself or are residing in other areas outside the purview of the Contributory Health Service Scheme.

(b) The question whether the Contributory Health Service Scheme can be extended to all Defence Civilians resident in the Delhi Cantonment and also those with their Headquarters in the Cantonment and Shakurbasti areas, is under consideration in consultation with the Ministry of Health.

(c) Non-industrial employees not covered by the C.H.S. Scheme are entitled to medical facilities from civil sources in accordance with C.S. (M.A.) Rules, 1944. Industrial employees not covered by the C.H.S. Scheme, can avail of the medical facilities from military sources.

(d) and (e). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Archaeological Site at Nagarjunakonda

2502. Shri Narasimhan: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the archaeological site at Nagarjunakonda has been handed

over to the Public Works Department of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if not, when it will be handed over;

(c) when the site will be submerged;

(d) whether the site has been completely excavated; and

(e) if the answer to part (d) above be in the negative, how much of the site has been excavated and how much remains to be excavated?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir.

(b) When it is required by the Public Works Department, Andhra Pradesh.

(c) This depends on the progress of the dam.

(d) Yes, Sir; all areas with remains have been excavated.

(e) Does not arise.

Patherkandi South Project

2504. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether any compensation has been paid to those whose lands had been requisitioned for the construction of the Patherkandi South Project known as terminal Air-fields;

(b) if so, the total amount that was assessed to be paid to the affected persons;

(c) total amount that has been paid actually so far; and

(d) what steps are being taken to pay the arrears immediately?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A sum of Rs. 3,29,811-00 was originally assessed by the civil authorities, Silchar, District Cachar.

(c) Rs. 2,80,773-00 nP.

..

(d) Out of the balance, claims aggregating to Rs. 21,283.00 nP have been withdrawn by the Deputy Commissioner, Cachar, as a result of verification from the local civil records. The remaining claims amounting to Rs. 27,755/- are under scrutiny and orders on them are expected to be passed very shortly.

Oil Survey near Silchar

2505. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey at Arunachal (Masimpur) near Silchar, Cachar (Assam) has been made before Second World War;

(b) whether the lease was given to Burmah Oil Company for exploring the possibility of oil there; and

(c) if so, what is the present position of this oil field?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir. Detailed geological and some geophysical surveys were carried out in the area before the Second World War.

(b) No Mining lease was granted. The company had Prospecting Licences over the area.

(c) No commercial oil or gas accumulation was discovered either during the survey or during subsequent drilling.

Scheduled Tribes in Tripura

2506. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no facilities have been provided to the members of Scheduled Tribes (particularly, the tribals belonging to Tripura community) of Karimgong Sub-Division, Assam, which are available to the members of that community in other States;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to

extend the facilities that are given to the members of the Scheduled Tribes in other States, to Tribal community of Assam?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) It has not come to the notice of Government that any facilities available to the Scheduled Tribes of Assam are being denied to the Scheduled Tribes of Karimgong Sub-Division of Assam. However the facilities provided to Scheduled Tribes are on a State-to-State basis and may vary from State to State. The Tripura Community to which the hon. Member has drawn particular attention are not Scheduled Tribes in the State of Assam and the grant of the same facilities to them does not arise.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

दिल्ली में वस्तुओं के मूल्य

२५.०७. { श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :
श्री बलजीत सिंह :

क्या बिल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जब से दिल्ली को प्रथम श्रेणी का नगर घोषित किया गया है यहाँ प्रति दिन के इस्तेमाल की वस्तुओं के दाम बढ़ गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) उसकी रोकने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्रवाई कर रही है ?

बिल मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) और (ख). जुलाई, १९६१ के दूसरे पन्चवाड़े में चावल, गेहूँ और मक्का जैसी चीजों की कीमतें कुछ बढ़ी थी, लेकिन बिलकुल ठीक-ठीक यह बताना मुश्किल है कि किस सीमा तक यह बढ़ि. दिल्ली को "ए" श्रेणी का नगर घोषित करने के कारण हुई। सामान्यतः हर साल इन दिनों चावल और सब्जियों की कीमतें बढ़ जाया करती हैं।

(ग) अभी तक कोई खास कदम नहीं उठाया गया, लेकिन हालत पर निगाह रखी जा रही है।

Purchase of Royal Palace of Tripura

2508. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the purchase of Ujjayanta Raj Prasad, Agartala, the Royal Palace of Tripura, by the Tripura Administration or by the Tripura Territorial Council;

(b) if so, what price for the same is offered; and

(c) the present position of the negotiation, if any?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). The question of the purchase of Ujjayanta Palace is under examination.

Compensation to Dependents of Defence Personnel who die on Duty

2509. Shri B. C. Kamble: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether a copy of rules of compensation to be given to the widows and children of Armed Forces personnel who died (i) in war-operation, and (ii) in accident while on duty in respect of Jamadar, Captain and Major as were in force between 1950 to 1952, will be laid on the Table; and

(b) whether any increase is made in the rate of compensation awarded 10 years earlier in proportion to the rise in the prices?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) The relevant rules which were in force between 1950 and 1952 are contained in Pension Regulations for the Army in India, Part II (1940 Edition), which is a priced publication, as amended and supplemented primarily by—

(1) Ministry of Defence letter No. 138999/1PC dated the 18th April 1960; and

(2) Army Instruction No. 1208 of 1945.

A copy of the two Government orders, mentioned above, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3163/61].

(b) Temporary increases in pension have been granted to pensioners drawing small pensions, as a measure of relief to meet the increased cost of living. Further, the enhanced rates of pension, including family pensionary awards, which were introduced for personnel of the Armed Forces in 1953, have been subsequently given retrospective effect to cover, *inter alia*, dependants of those who died while on the active list, on or after the 27th October 1947.

दिल्ली छावनी बोर्ड के बजट प्राक्कलन

२५१०. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बनाने को कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली छावनी बोर्ड के मूल बजट प्राक्कलन तथा संशोधित बजट प्राक्कलन सरकार द्वारा हर वर्ष क्रमशः फरवरी और मार्च के महीने में पहले स्वीकार नहीं किये जाते,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसकी अधिक देरी के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों में मूल तथा संशोधित बजट प्राक्कलन किन-किन निधियों को स्वीकार किये गये, और

(घ) भविष्य में दम विनम्र से बचने के लिये सरकार क्या पग उठाने का विचार कर रही है?

प्रतिरक्षा उपमंत्री (श्री रघुरामैया) :

(क) तथा (ख). दिल्ली छावनी बोर्ड के बजट प्राक्कलन प्रायः काफी विनम्र से स्वीकृत किए जाते हैं। विनम्र बोर्ड द्वारा बजट के ढेर से प्रस्तुत किए जाने और कमान मुख्यालय और केंद्रीय सरकार

द्वारा, उन द्वारा सहायी अनुदान के प्रयोजनों के लिए उसका निरीक्षण करने में आवश्यक समय के कारण, हो जाता है।

(ग) :

वर्ष	मूल बजट की स्वीकृति की तिथि	संशोधित बजट की स्वीकृति की तिथि
१९५८-५९	१८-१०-५८	८-७-५९
१९५९-६०	७-१-६०	७-१-६० (प्रोविष्यनल) १२-७-६० (अन्तिम)
१९६०-६१	३१-१-६१	३१-१-६१ (प्रोविष्यनल) अन्तिम अभी स्वीकृत नहीं किया गया।

(घ) चूंकि दिल्ली छावनी बोर्ड के चालू वर्ष में धातु निर्भर होने की आशा की जाती है, बजट प्राक्कलन के स्वीकार होने में विलम्ब की कोई आकांक्षा नहीं है, क्योंकि जी० प्रो० सी० केन्द्रीय सरकार को दिखाए बिना बजट स्वीकार कर सकेगा।

सदर बाजार, दिल्ली छावनी, में उद्यानों के लिये भूमि

२५११. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली छावनी के घरेलू क्षेत्र, घर्मातू सदर बाजार क्षेत्र में कोई खेल का मैदान या पार्क नहीं है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि संबंधित घरेलू अधिकारी इस प्रयोजन के लिये भूमि मुक्त करने के लिये निरन्तर इस्कार करते रहे हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही करना चाहती है?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन) :

(क) दिल्ली छावनी के सदर बाजार में कोई सार्वजनिक खेल का मैदान या पार्क नहीं है, परन्तु पास के विशाल खाली क्षेत्र खेल के मैदानों की तरह उपयुक्त होते हैं। तदपि सदर बाजार के गर्ज स्कूल के लिये खेल का नियमित-रूप में एक मैदान है।

(ख) तथा (ग). हाल ही में, पहली बार, सदर बाजार में छावनी बोर्ड द्वारा एक पार्क बनाने का मुआव रखा गया है, और वह संबन्धित अधिकारियों के विचारग्रस्त है।

दिल्ली छावनी में स्कूलों के खेल के मैदानों के लिए भूमि

२५१२. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली छावनी में निर्मानिखत स्कूलों के साथ खेल के मैदान सम्बन्ध नहीं है :

(१) गवर्नमेंट बौयज़ हायर सैकेंडरी स्कूल,

(२) गवर्नमेंट गर्ल्स हायर सैकेंडरी स्कूल,

(३) प्रायं ब्रेफ्ट हायर सैकेंडरी स्कूल,

(४) सी० बी० हायर सैकेंडरी स्कूल,

(५) एस० डी० मिडिल स्कूल,

(६) खालसा मिडिल स्कूल; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

प्रतिरक्षा उपमंत्री (श्री रघुरामेश) :

(क) स्कूलों के साथ विशेष तौर पर कोई भी खेल का मैदान सम्बन्ध नहीं है, परन्तु पास के रिक्त क्षेत्र उन द्वारा खेलों के लिये

प्रयुक्त होते हैं। सदर बाजार के गल्लं प्राइमरी स्कूल को नियमित रूप से एक खेल का मैदान प्राप्त है, जो कि उसी वन में स्थित गल्लं हायर सैकेंडरी स्कूल द्वारा भी प्रयोग में लाया जाता है।

(ख) किसी भी स्कूल से की गई खेल का मैदान के लिए प्रार्थना पर विचार किया जायेगा।

12 hrs.

OBITUARY REFERENCE

DEATH OF DR. AO

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Sir, I have to inform the House, with the deepest regret, of the death of Dr. Inkongliba Ao, the Chairman of the Interim Council of Nagaland. The House knows that three days ago or so he was shot at and wounded. There was subsequently an operation and we were informed that the operation was successful and he was progressing very satisfactorily. In fact, till yesterday morning, the news was that he was progressing satisfactorily, and then came a sudden relapse and he died.

Two or three facts stand out here. Of course it is a very great loss to us and to Nagaland—the death of this brave and courageous man who often in the last few months has faced dangers and not shrunk at doing something which he thought right and proper because of the dangers attendant on it. He was by no means,—some people may say—a person who just followed what the Government did or said. He had opposed Government vigorously, and then he came to the conclusion that that policy was a negative policy and that it brought no good to the Nagas. So, he exploited avenues of constructive endeavour.

He came to me, leading a delegation some years ago. Firstly, it was to make some proposals about the Naga

district, as it then was, being separated administratively and joined with Tuensang division. The House may remember that we did that. And then this became a single unit—the Nagaland-Tuensang area. Then of course other things came and largely in consultation with him and his colleagues we agreed to make Nagaland, which existed as a unit even then, a State with far greater powers. We greatly relied upon him and there is no doubt about it that the work he had been doing in Nagaland had been meeting with ever-increasing success. In fact, it was a measure of the success that made the hostiles rather desperate and take to these terroristic activities.

I should like to point out that this particular murder was not the normal type of assault or fight somewhere. It was a cold-blooded assassination, treacherously done, because a man came up to talk to him and Dr. Ao was agreeable to the talk. He had a big shawl, as sometimes those people wear. Under the shawl was a revolver and it was through the shawl that he fired when he got quite near Dr. Ao and hit him in the abdomen. This kind of thing is a mean and treacherous thing to do and it shows to what length the hostiles have been driven.

I think it can rightly be said that Dr. Ao died a martyr's death in pursuing the cause he has espoused. It may be said and asked why he was not adequately protected. It is rather difficult to answer that, because he himself was one of the local authorities who can organise protection for himself or others. Apart from that, I understand that whenever he went out of his little town, from one place to another, there were adequate arrangements but he was not agreeable to have them in this little town, and he was actually going from his house to the clinic which is slightly nearby when he was shot. It may be that we ought to have been a little more vigilant and careful even there, and

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

one can criticise that. Sometimes it is rather difficult, I suppose, to protect a person from such cold-blooded treachery. At least it is not easy. Anyhow, in future I hope this matter will be attended to a little more effectively.

The Governor of Assam who is the Government of India's representative for these areas is coming here soon, and I think in two or three days' time and we hope to discuss these matters with him further. Meanwhile, I am sure that this House would wish to convey our deep sympathy not only to Dr. Ao's family but to the Interim Council of Nagaland.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati) *rose—*

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has tabled an Adjournment Motion.

Shri Hem Barua: I do not refer to it now. I wish to say a few words on the death of Dr. Ao. The death of Dr. Ao due to bullet injuries has come to us as a very shocking news and it has pained us most. I know Dr. Ao was a man who organised a stubborn resistance against Mr. Phizo's unreasonable claims for an independent Nagaland. It was he who organised the Naga people's Convention in Mokokchung in 1957 and adopted a resolution for a separate Naga State within the Indian Union. It was he who led a delegation to this capital city and negotiated with the Government of India. To use Milton's words, he possessed "an indomitable spirit, never to submit or yield." It was he who organised a stubborn resistance against Mr. Phizo. I associate myself with the noble sentiments that our hon. Prime Minister has expressed. Dr. Ao's death is a loss not only to Nagaland but to the whole of our country.

But there is one aspect which pains me most, and the hon. Prime Minister has also made a reference to it. Dr. Ao was in a sense the Chief Minister-

designate of the new State of Nagaland. We could not protect him; we did not offer him protection. We ought to have offered protection to him knowing fully well that the activities of the Naga hostiles in that area have not abated. And the most heartening news today is that Mr. Phizo who has applied for British citizenship is in active co-operation and active communication with the Naga hostiles, as the Prime Minister revealed the other day in this House. My own humble submission is, we have learnt a lesson, and Dr. Ao who has become a martyr is also a signal for a new message, a herald of a new message, and the new message is this: we should now try to organise conditions of peace in that area so that the ultimate inauguration of the State of Nagaland should be possible.

Last year, it was a painful thing to see that an attempt was made on the life of Dr. Ao. We did not offer him any protection. We have an army there; we have our military personnel there, I want our army and military personnel to get into these Naga areas where the hostiles live, comb up the areas if necessary and to arrest the Naga hostiles who function in groups, so that conditions of peace might be made to prevail in that area. This thing has persisted for a decade almost and if we allow this sort of thing to continue, this sort of assassination, murder, and vandalism to continue, there would not be any peace. That is why my humble submission to the hon. Prime Minister is that he should view the whole matter against the new perspective of the situation.

At the same time, I associate myself fully with the hon. Prime Minister in his noble sentiments expressed about Dr. Ao. I would request you to convey our deep-felt sympathy not only to the family of Dr. Ao, but also to the Naga people, whom he had led.

Mr. Speaker: I now request the House to stand in silence for a minute to express our deep sense of sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a minute.

Mr. Speaker: The sympathies of the House will be conveyed to the members of Dr. Ao's family and the Interim Council.

12.12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

FLOODS IN UTTAR PRADESH

Shri Khushwaqt Rai (Kheri): Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Irrigation and Power to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The situation arising out of floods in Uttar Pradesh".

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Muhammed Ibrahim): Information received from Uttar Pradesh shows that as a result of excessive rains, almost all the major rivers in that State have been in spate this year. The Ganga, the Ram Ganga, the Ghagra and the Great Gandak were in flood in the first and second weeks of July and again in the middle of August. Relatively smaller rivers like the Rapti and the Sarda were also in flood during the same period. Almost all these rivers crossed their danger levels. The Ganga and the Great Gandak still continue to be above the danger level. The level of the Ganga at Kanpur was 373.5 ft., i.e. 1.5 ft. above the danger level on 23rd August. On the same day the Bhainsaha gauge on the Great Gandak in Deoria district stood at 315.2 ft., i.e. 2.2 ft. above the danger level.

2. Some damage occurred to the noses of spurs No. 8 & 9 of the protection works at Suraimanpur Railway Station due to floods in the Ghagra. The diversion bund at Raini Weir on the Ram Ganga was breached in a length of about 1800 ft. Due to the floods in the Great Gandak, Naraini

Canal bank was overtopped. The canal banks were also cut by cultivators at half a dozen places in order to dewater the waterlogged areas.

3. On the night of 20th August, a 50 ft. wide breach occurred in the left marginal embankment of the Yamuna river near the place where the Hindon Cut meets this river. The breach widened to 150 ft. by the morning of the 21st. The water of the breach overtopped the southern bank of the Hindon Cut and breached the northern bank also at several places. All possible steps were taken to close the breaches and the help of the Army was also enlisted for the purpose. Eight villages of the Union territory of Delhi and 21 villages of Bulandshahr District in Uttar Pradesh were affected. The damage to engineering works is estimated at Rs. 10 lakhs. Full information regarding the damage caused is not yet available. However, according to the latest reports received from the State Government, an area of over 17 lakhs acres has been affected. The total number of villages affected is nearly 8800. All told 129 human lives are reported to have been lost, including 102 by land slides in the District of Chamoli and Pithoragarh and by capsizing of boats in the Districts of Ghazipur and Mathura. Over 13,000 houses are reported to have been damaged. The villages severely affected are in the Districts of Azamgarh, Basti, Agra, Aligarh, Bahraich, Barabanki, Gorakhpur, Meerut and Bulandshahr. The State Government have taken all necessary steps to afford relief to the flood stricken people. Rs. 6,34,000 have been granted by way of gratuitous relief in addition to the advance of taccavi loan to the extent of over Rs. 23 lakhs. As Hon'ble Members are aware, the State Governments are eligible to receive financial assistance from the Central Government in accordance with the orders which have been issued by the Union Ministry of Finance.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): This time U. P. is the worst affected State by the floods. As the hon. Minister said, 129 human lives have been

[Shri Braj Raj Singh]

lost. May I know whether the Centre would consider giving special assistance to the U. P. Government for advancing assistance to the people who have been worst affected by the floods and for building houses in the villages which have been affected?

Shri S. L. Saksena (Maharajganj): Is the Government aware about the shortage of boats in Gorakhpur and Basti districts for giving relief?

Mr. Speaker: There will be a discussion on the flood situation on Monday. I will fix the time.

Shri Khushwaqt Rai: When the white paper on the flood situation was placed before the Legislative Assembly in Lucknow, it was alleged that the measures taken to alleviate the distress of the people were not proper. I would like to know what the Government is going to do about that matter.

Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim: That information is not furnished to us by the State.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): According to an official release by the U.P. Government, the figures are 916 villages—1,48,000 acres of land—are affected by the floods. Over 2 lakhs of people are hit by the floods and the number of houses damaged is 1,154. It has been made very clear by the State Government that it is aggravated. The reason for the aggravation of the floods is that the 150 feet wide breach in the junction of Yamuna and Hindon Cut in Bulandshahr district has not yet been plugged. The other day, I said during the course of moving my adjournment motion on this matter, that the breach is going to affect not only Delhi, but U.P. villages also. I want to know whether the State Government has demanded any help from the Centre and whether it is not the moral responsibility of the Centre to help the U.P. Government? No army has been sent. The army was sent throughout the country . . .

Mr. Speaker: He need not argue. Repeatedly hon. Ministers have said, with respect to matters which are in the State list, unless some request comes from that State, they cannot by themselves take any action; they have no agency apart from the State agency. He has put the question whether the State asked for any assistance from the Centre.

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): So far as Bulandshahr district is concerned, it is true that the breach at the Okhla weir will affect . . .

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Has effected.

Shri Hathi: . . . has affected the district. But that bund is maintained by the U.P. Government. The U.P. Government had asked for boats and the Defence Ministry has lent boats to them.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): Sir, may I just ask . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There will be a discussion with respect to the flood situation in the country, on Monday. Hon. Members, if they get an opportunity, will refer to this also.

12.21 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AMENDMENTS TO THE CUSTOMS AND CENTRAL EXCISE-DUTIES EXPORT DRAW-BACK (GENERAL) RULES, 1960

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (i) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and section 38 of the Central Excises and

Salt Act, 1944 making certain further amendments to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960:—

- (a) G.S.R. No. 1023, dated the 12th August, 1961.
- (b) G.S.R. No. 1024, dated the 12th August, 1961.
- (c) G.S.R. No. 1025, dated the 12th August, 1961.
- (ii) A copy of the Accounts of the Rehabilitation Finance Administration for the year ended 31st December, 1959 along with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 16 of the Rehabilitation Finance Administration Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3164/61].

(5) Consideration and passing of:

The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1961, as reported by the Select Committee.

The Newspapers (Price and Page) Continuance Bill, 1961.

The Apprentices Bill, 1961.

(6) Discussion on the situation arising out of the recent floods in various States on motions to be moved by Shri Narayanankutty Menon and others on Monday, the 28th August, at 4.0 P.M.

(7) Discussion on the Report of the Second Enquiry on Agricultural Labour in India (Vol. I-All India) on a motion to be moved by Shri N. R. Muniswamy and others on Thursday, the 31st August, at 4.0 P.M.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, you do not allow us to put questions, and I find that only two hours are allotted for discussion on the flood situation.

Some hon. Members: One day must be given.

Mr. Speaker: We shall wait and see. Not one full day, but if there are many hon. Members who want to participate and many other States have to be covered, we will sit on another day also for some time in the evening.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi (Puri): At least four hours have to be given.

Mr. Speaker: Let us see how it develops on that day.

12.22 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House for the week commencing 28th August, 1961, will consist of:

(1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(2) Discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1961-62.

(3) Consideration and passing of:

The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1961.

The Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill, 1961, as reported by the Select Committee.

(4) Further consideration and passing of the Maternity Benefit Bill, 1961, as reported by the Joint Committee.

12.24 hrs.

RE: SUMMONS ISSUED TO SHRI KARANJIA

Shri Gera (Poona): Sir, may I seek one clarification? Yesterday, you announced in the House that you have received a telegram from Mr. Karan-

[Shri Goray]

jia saying that the summons to appear before the House should be postponed by 14 days or something like that. The telegram also stated, you informed the House, that he was sending a letter to you. Have you received that letter?

Mr. Speaker: I have not yet received the letter. I have received information that he has filed a writ in the Supreme Court (*Interruption*). Let us wait and see what is going to happen.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

SIXTY-SIXTH REPORT

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Sixty-sixth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 24th August, 1961."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Sixty-sixth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 24th August, 1961."

The motion was adopted.

12 hrs.

INCOME-TAX BILL, 1961—Contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Morarji Desai on the 18th August, 1961, namely:—

"That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to income-tax and super-tax, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

Time allotted is ten hours. Time allotted for General Discussion is seven hours out of which six hours have already been taken. There is a balance of one hour for General Discussion.

Shri M. R. Masani (Ranchi-East): May I know, Sir, when the hon. Minister will be called on to reply?

Mr. Speaker: How long does the Minister like to take for his reply?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Half-an-hour.

Mr. Speaker: He will be called at one o'clock.

Shri Morarji Desai: I might take a little more also. I may be called at quarter to one.

Mr. Speaker: He may start at 1:00; if necessary I will extend it by 15 minutes.

Now, Ch. Ranbir Singh was in possession of the House. He may continue his speech.

श्री० रणबीर सिंह (रोहतक) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कल सेलेक्ट कमेटी की ११, १२ और १३ नवम्बर की धाराओं का स्वागत करते हुए यहां पर जो उनके बारे में कुछ लोगों ने ऐतराज किया था उन के बारे में प्रश्न कर रहा था।

घायल करने वालों की ओर से यहां इस बात को साबित करने की कोशिश की गई कि यह धाराएं छोटी गिनती की जानियों के खिलाफ जाती हैं और यह उनकी तरक्की के रास्ते में रोड़ा लड़ा करने के लिए लाई गई हैं। मेरी समझ में उनकी यह बात नहीं जाती है क्योंकि यह धाराएं हर एक जाति

के स्कूलों और शिक्षण संस्थाओं पर एकसां लागू हैं भले ही वह किसी धर्म की हों, चाहे वह हिन्दू धर्म की हों, अथवा अन्य किसी धर्म की, बड़ी से बड़ी जाति की हों, ब्राह्मणों की हों, अथवा छोटी जाति वालों की हों।

आपत्ति करने वालों की ओर से दूसरी चीज यहां यह बताने की कोशिश की गई कि सरकार जब सब आदमियों की पढ़ाई का इन्तजाम नहीं कर सकती है तो वह लोगों के रास्ते में खड़ी क्यों होती है। इसके लिये मेरा यह कहना है कि सरकार को इनकम टैक्स के रूप में जो जनता से पैसा मिलेगा उससे वह देशवासियों को तालीम आदि देने का इन्तजाम करेगी और मैं हाउस को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि उसके द्वारा यह काम बखूबी अन्जाम दिया जा रहा है। अंग्रेजी को ही ले लीजिये। यह त्थकीत है कि पिछले डेढ़ सौ सालों में अंग्रेजों की प्राइवेट शिक्षण संस्थाएं भारतवासियों को उतनी अंग्रेजी नहीं पढ़ा सकीं जितनी अंग्रेजी कि हमारी अपनी सरकार द्वारा पिछले १४ वर्षों में लोगों को पढ़ाई गई है। इसी तरह मैं आपको बतलाऊं कि हिन्दी लोगों को सिखाने और पढ़ाने के लिए जो प्राइवेट संस्थाएं थी उनके द्वारा १००-१५० साल में इतने लोगों को हिन्दी नहीं पढ़ाई जा सकी है जितनी हिन्दी कि इन पिछले १०-१२ साल में लोगों को पढ़ा दी गई है। इसी तरह से पंजाबी का मामला है। पंजाबी सिखाने के बास्ते जो कुछ संस्थाएं थी और जो कि किसी के दान पर चलती थीं वे इन पिछले १५० साल में इतनी पंजाबी लोगों को नहीं सिखा पायी हैं जितनी पंजाबी कि पिछले ५, ७ साल के अन्दर लोगों को सिखा दी गयी है। यह बात हर एक छोटी और बड़ी जाति की संस्थाओं द्वारा स्थापित शिक्षण संस्थाओं के लिए कही जा सकती है। अस्पतालों के बारे में भी वही बात लागू होती है और जाति विशेष द्वारा प्राइवेट संस्थाओं के मातहत चलने वाले अस्पतालों की अपेक्षा आज सरकारी अस्पतालों द्वारा अधिक लोगों की

अधिक सुचारु रूप से दवावाक और देखभाल की जा रही है। इसलिए आज यदि कोई यह कहे कि इन मौजूदा धाराओं के द्वारा किसी भी जाति की तरक्की के रास्ते में बाधा खड़ी की जा रही है तो यह गलत बात है। मैं मानता हूं कि यह इनकम टैक्स काबि धेयक, हमने इस देश के अन्दर जो एक समाजवादी समाज और धर्म निरपेक्ष राज्य अर्थात् बगैर किसी जात-पांत का लिहाज किये जो एक मिलाजुला समाज बनाने का प्रयत्न किया है, उसकी तरफ यह एक कदम आगे बढ़ने के लिए है और इसलिए मैं मानता हूं कि हम सब लोगों को इसका स्वागत करना चाहिए। इस विधेयक में जो मुझे सबसे अच्छी धाराएं लगीं वे यह धाराएं हैं।

इसके अलावा इस विधेयक के अन्दर कुछ डाइरेक्टर्स का जिक्र है जिसमें कहा गया है कि जो भी टैक्स बसूल नहीं हो पाया है और अगर सम्बन्धित संस्थाएं जिन पर कि सरकार का टैक्स बाकी रहता है वह संस्थाएं अगर खत्म हो जायं तो फिर उस टैक्स की अदायगी की जिम्मेदारी डाइरेक्टर्स पर आयेगी और उनसे सरकार वह टैक्स बसूल करेगी। अब जहां तक इनकम टैक्स ऐक्ट के लागू होने का सवाल है वह कोऑपरेटिव सैक्टर पर भी लागू है। मैं भी एक कोऑपरेटिव शुगर फैक्टरी का डाइरेक्टर हूं और मुझे मालूम है कि स्टेट का १०-१२ लाख रुपया आज तक बसूल नहीं हो पाया है अब खुदा न ब्वास्ता उस संस्था में अगर कुछ खराबी हो जाय तो उस टैक्स की बकाया रकम को कौन डाइरेक्टर दे सकता है ?

श्री जोरारजी देसाई : यह तो प्राइवेट कम्पनियों पर लागू होता है।

श्री० रत्नवीर सिंह : यही स्पष्टीकरण मैं बिल मन्त्री द्वारा जवाब देते वक़्त चाहूँ, ना। यह वास्तव में कुली की बात है कि उन्होंने इस चीज को साफ कर दिया है।

[श्री० रणवीर सिंह]

इसके साथ ही मुझे एक चीज यह भी अर्ज करनी है कि यह दिल्ली तथा दूसरे जो सेंट्रली ऐडमिनिस्टर्ड एरियाज हैं उनकी टैक्सेशन पालिसी के लिए यह सदन जिम्मेदार है। दिल्ली के देहाती क्षेत्र में बसने वाले निवासियों का मुख्य उद्यम खेतीबाड़ी है जबकि शहरी क्षेत्र के लोग नौकरी आदि अन्य पेशों में लगे होते हैं। होता यह है कि वे लोग जो कि खेती से अपनी रोजी कमाते हैं उनके ऊपर तो घाटे पर भी टैक्स लगाया जाता है जबकि शहरी लोगों को ३०००, ३००० और ४०००, ४००० रुपये तक टैक्स की छूट मिलती है। मैं चाहता था और मेरी यह स्वादिष्ट थी कि कम से कम हम इस बारे में देश के अन्य राज्यों को पथ-प्रदर्शन करते और दिल्ली और सेंट्रली ऐडमिनिस्टर्ड एरियाज के लिए इस इनकम टैक्स में कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करते ताकि वे लोग जो कि खेती से अपनी आमदनी कमाते हैं और वे लोग जो कि खेती से रोजी न कमा कर अन्य साधनों से आमदनी कमाते हैं, उन दोनों के लिये एक ही नीति हो और यह छूट जो कि खेतिहर लोगों को दी जाती है वह छूट खेती करने वालों को भी दी जाय। कम से कम छूट देने की नीति एकसाँ हो। एक तरफ तो खेती करने वालों पर घाटे पर भी टैक्स लगे और दूसरी तरफ लोगों को ३०००-४००० रुपये तक टैक्स से छूट दी जाय यह कोई न्यायोचित बात नहीं मान्य होती है। लेकिन इन सारी बातों को कहते हुए मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूँ और मैं मानता हूँ कि यह जो धर्म और जातिपान की बातें की जाती हैं, छोटी गिनती वाली जाति और बड़ी गिनती वाली जाति की बात कही जाती है इससे देश की तरक्की होने वाली नहीं है।

जहाँ तक रियायतों को देने का सम्बन्ध है, मैं मानता हूँ कि उन को कुछ संरक्षण देना चाहिए, जितनी जरूरत हो, लेकिन बहुत ज्यादा रियायत देने का तरीका सही नहीं है और उसका असर अच्छा नहीं होता है।

एक धर्म से सम्बन्ध रखने वाले कुछ भाई अल्पसंख्यक होने के नाते यह दावा करते हैं कि इस देश में उनके साथ न्याय नहीं हो रहा है, लेकिन यह बात सही है कि हिन्दुस्तान का पब्लिक सैक्टर का जो सबसे बड़ा काम—रेलवे मन्त्रालय, उस जाति के एक भाई रेलवे बोर्ड के चेयरमैन है और एक भाई एक जोन के जनरल मैनेजर है और मुझे खुशी है कि वह लायक हैं। इसी तरह लोहे के सैक्टर का काम चलाने वाले जो मन्त्री हैं, वह उसी जाति से आते हैं।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि रास्ते से बाहर जा कर यह जो खुश करने का तरीका होता है, वह बहुत ज्यादा फायदेमन्द नहीं रहता और देश को आगे नहीं मूँ जाता। हाँ, यह बात सही है कि जिन छोटी जातियों को उन का हक नहीं मिलता है, उन को वह मिलना चाहिए। चाहे टैक्सेशन की नीति हो, या देश की दूसरी नीति हो, उस में उनका ध्यान रखना चाहिए।

श्री बजरंग सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) :
माननीय सदस्य का भाषण किम सम्बन्ध में था ?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (West Dinajpur): Mr. Speaker, speaking on this Bill I want to draw your attention to a great defect in the Bill which has remained unremedied in spite of agitation carried against it for a long time, and that is in the use of the expression "Hindu undivided family" without defining it anywhere in the Bill itself. The result of the vague use of this expression has been that it has been extended to families which do not and should not come under it and unjust assessment has been made upon such families.

I draw the attention of the House and the Government to this anomaly in the Act during my speech in the budget discussion last year and, encouraged by the sympathy that I

received from Dr. B. Gopala Reddi, who was at that time in the Ministry of Finance, I put in an amendment to the particular section. When the Income-tax Bill was being referred to the Select Committee, I made repeated attempts to have my amendment referred to the same Select Committee along with the Bill, but, unfortunately, that could not be done. Though it could not be done, I expected that, after I had drawn the attention of the House and the Government to my amendments, the Select Committee would take notice of that, though not officially and formally communicated to it by me. I do not know what has happened in the Select Committee, but the Bill as it has emerged from the Select Committee does not appear to take notice of this anomaly, and that has been allowed to remain unrectified. It was in the old Act, it was in the Bill when the hon. Finance Minister moved for its reference to the Select Committee, and I find it in the same condition in the Bill as it has emerged from the Select Committee.

My contention is very simple and the hon. Finance Minister may very easily accept it. The Bill, in sub-clause 31 of clause 2, which is the definition clause, uses the expression "a Hindu undivided family and includes it in the list of "Persons" assessable as a unit, though this expression is nowhere defined in the Act. I want it to be clarified that the expression "Hindu undivided family" should be referred only to families under the Mitakshara law, because under the general Hindu law this is only where this expression can be applied. As a consequential change, there will be addition of another sub-clause after sub-clause 23, to the effect that "Hindu undivided family" means a family governed by the Mitakshara law. Some hon. Members—I think it was Shri Heda—had asked for the exclusion of "Hindu undivided family" from the category of persons under the Act. I do not know whether the hon. Finance Minister will be wil-

ling to go to that extent. In any case, it is highly necessary that the expression should be limited and the unwarranted extension of the expression to families which do not and should not come under it should be prevented.

As an instance, I may mention the case of the joint families under the Dayabhaga law, which are unjustly assessed under the Act as Hindu undivided families. There may be several other cases, but I know of Dayabhaga law, because that is the law prevalent in the eastern region, particularly in Bengal where I come from. By nature the Dayabhaga family is entirely different from Hindu undivided families as understood in Hindu law.

The main question to be considered is what constitutes a Hindu undivided family and what kind of income and property belong to such a family, as distinguished from the individuals who compose it. Under the general Hindu law, the main feature of the Hindu undivided family is that it is a coparcenary or tenancy in common, and the tenancy in common, or coparcenary arises by law among certain degrees of relationship under the Hindu law. Such a coparcenary exists only among the Mitakshara families and not among the families governed by the other schools. Therefore, only families governed by the Mitakshara law come under the expression used in the Act. I want nothing more than this, that this should be made clear in the Act itself. That is what my amendment aims at.

The concept of Hindu undivided family involves the idea that the family property is divisible but has not been divided. This can apply only to a Mitakshara family and not to the other schools of Hindu law to which I have made a reference before. This is clear from a study of the special characteristics of the coparcenary as are found in the Mitakshara law. There are two characteristics which

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharya]

distinguish a coparcenary; firstly, the right by birth and, secondly, the right by survivorship. A son takes his share in the property by birth. That is the foundation of the coparcenary, that is the start, and after the death of the owner, his right passes by survivorship, not to his issues but to the other members of the coparcenary, augmenting their share to that extent. That is the peculiar characteristic of the Hindu undivided family, as understood in the Hindu law, and that obtains only in the Mitakshara law, and not in the so-called joint families under the Dayabhaga law or in the other schools. Therefore, the provision in the Act which contains that particular expression "Hindu undivided family" should be so clarified that the other schools do not come under that particular expression used in the Act.

To establish my point that the concept of the Hindu undivided family does not apply to other schools of Hindu law, I am taking up the consideration of the peculiarities of the Dayabhaga schools which, as I have stated, forms one of the main branches of Hindu law. As distinct from the Mitakshara law, there is no coparcenary in the law Dayabhaga families, there is no right by birth, there is no passing of the right of survivorship, as is found in the Mitakshara families. In Dayabhaga a son by birth takes no interest; so long as the father is living, none can claim anything against him in the property.

The Dayabhaga father is a dictator. When he dies his right passes to his issues, each becoming the owner of a specific share in the property though described to be held jointly. My contention may be further proved if I analyse the character of the ownership of the property. In the Mitakshara law the ownership of the property vests in the entire body of coparceners. While a family under Mitakshara law remains undivided no coparcener can say that he is the owner of a definite share, one-third, one-fourth or anything. His share or

interest is a fluctuating interest. It is only on partition that he becomes entitled to a particular share. The position is completely different under the Dayabhaga law. There the ownership of the joint family property is not in the whole body of members. Every member takes a definite share in the property and is owner of that particular share only. The share of each member being ascertained it is not going to be augmented by the passing away of any other member. It passes only to his issues. Therefore it would be a great injustice if in the income-tax law which is being amended and consolidated now any loophole is left through which these families which are not actually Hindu undivided families may be drawn under that expression and assessed. This is actually what is going to happen unless the hon. Finance Minister kindly accepts my amendments.

What I have established by analysing the character of ownership may be further established and proved by elucidating the process when partition of the property is made. The basic difference between the two types of families comes out when we take into consideration the matter of partition. According to the Dayabhaga law partition consists in the splitting up of the joint possession only assigning a specific portion of the property to each member. According to the Mitakshara law partition consists in splitting up of joint ownership defining the share of coparceners which in the case of the Dayabhaga family is already there in the members belonging to the family.

It has been held in law that coparceners of a Mitakshara family after a preliminary decree for partition in which only shares are defined and actual partition is not made, are in the same position as a Dayabhaga family.

12.43 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE in the Chair]

In such cases income-tax can be assessed only on the individual members and not on the family as a unit. If that is so, in view of the position as held in law it is clear that a joint family under Dayabhaga cannot come under the expression 'Hindu undivided family'. Therefore I want the expression to be limited in such a way that it is recognised in law.

I am speaking on good authority. I shall refer to the Bengal Agricultural Income-tax Act in my favour. This Act has differed from the Central Act in the sense that it has accepted the true propositions of the Hindu law in defining that expression namely, "Hindu undivided family." Under the Bengal Act the term "Hindu undivided family" means only a family governed by the Mitakshara law. I request that this may be taken note of. There is no Hindu undivided family under the Dayabhaga school as provided under the Bengal Agricultural Income-tax Act. As such every member of the Dayabhaga family is treated as an individual and assessed as such. That is what I want to submit, namely, that the Dayabhaga family should not be treated as a person or as a unit and that an individual should be treated as an individual and assessed in this way even before actual partition of the family property. This is the correct position according to Hindu law and what I wish is that this position should be recognised in the new consolidated Act that the House is going to pass.

In fact, the expression "Hindu undivided family" is a misnomer as applied to a so-called joint family of the Dayabhaga school. I call it a so-called joint family because there is no common ownership. It is only common holding of the property. There is nothing more. It is high time that this anomaly should be removed and this is what I have brought in by my amendments. As I have stated, the amendments are on the same lines

as the provisions of the Bengal Agricultural Income-tax Act. The very fact that the Bengal Legislature realised this anomaly and limited the expression to families under the Mitakshara school only is a strong argument in my favour and the Central Act also should be amended on those very lines.

The only feature in the Dayabhaga family that leads to some confusion in making such an assessment on it as a unit is because of the fact that it is described as a joint family. The term 'joint' is taken advantage of though the incidence and the nature of this joint family are completely different from the incidence and nature of a Hindu undivided family as understood in the Hindu law. That is my submission.

I have pointed out that the incidence of a Hindu undivided family does not apply to a joint family as described under the Dayabhaga law because only after the death of a father the sons choose to live together by way of sentiment and as a matter of convenience. If they are assessed as a unit because as a matter of convenience and by way of sentiment they are living together, the consequence is that the sons are penalised because they have chosen not to fall apart and because the brothers have chosen to remain together. The law is going to penalise them by putting them in the class of Hindu undivided family though by law actually they do not come under such a family. That is the submission that I make. I request the hon. Finance Minister to accept the amendments that I have given notice of.

There may be a question raised that acceptance of these amendments may lead to some loss of revenue. It may, but I do not think that the loss of revenue will be very much. But apart from the question of revenue, equity, propriety and justice demand that this should be done. It is neither fair nor proper nor just that the Act should leave open loopholes

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharya]

and keep a vague and undefined expression which might be extended to cases that should not properly and justly come under it. I request again that my amendments may be accepted. Not only should they be accepted but retrospective effect should be given to my amendments for about ten years in order to give relief to the families who had been unjustly and improperly assessed during all these years. Some consideration may be extended to them on that count as well.

श्री सुनसुनबाबा (भागलपुर) : सभा-पति महोदय, यह जो कर-विधेयक हमारे सामने आया है, इसको हर एक दृष्टि से बहुत ही सरल कर दिया गया है और जो पहले बहुत सी दिक्कतें थीं और इस विषय पर अलग अलग विधेयक थे, उनको काफी हद तक कम कर दिया गया है और इन सभी विधेयकों को इसमें एकत्रित कर दिया गया है और अब कर भ्रदा करने वालों और कर वसूल करने वालों को को काफी सहूलियत हो जाएगी। यह सहूलियत नभी हो सकती है यदि वे दोनों मिल करके और ईमानदारी से काम करें।

बहुत सी बातें हो सकती हैं, जिनमें मतभेद हो। लेकिन आप कैसा भी विधेयक क्यों न लायें, मतभेद की गुंजाइश हमेशा रहेगी और मतभेद होना स्वाभाविक भी है। जहां पर हम मतभेद को अनिवार्य मान कर चलते हैं वहां हमें यह भी देखना चाहिये कि किसी को कोई बहुत ज्यादा तकनीक या दिक्कत या कठिनाई का सामना तो नहीं करना पड़ेगा या बहुत कड़ाई तो नहीं करनी जा सकेगी। यदि कोई ऐसी चीज है तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि उसके ऊपर भी यदि अभी तक विचार नहीं किया गया है तो अब विचार कर लिया जाए और उस दिक्कत अथवा कठिनाई को दूर करने की कोशिश कर ली जाए।

हम कर क्यों वसूल करते हैं? हम कर इस वास्ते वसूल करते हैं कि हम देश का

डिवेलपमेंट कर सकें, देश को उन्नति के पथ पर अग्रसर कर सकें। इस काम के लिए जब हम कर वसूल करते हैं तो यह देखना भी हमारा फर्ज है कि वे करों की राशि पूरी तरह से भ्रदा करें। इस के साथ साथ जो असेसी है उन को किसी तरह की दिक्कत न हो, इस का भी ध्यान रखना आवश्यक है। जब हम इस दृष्टि से इस विधेयक को देखते हैं, तो इस में कोई खास चीज नहीं बतलाई गई है जिस से कि असेसी को तकलीफ न हो और हमारा कर भी ठीक तरह से आ जाय। जिन असेसीज का काम खास कर यह है कि टैक्स भ्रवायडेंस करें या टैक्स इवेजन करें, उन को किस तरह से पकड़ा जाय, इस के लिये भी बहुत सी चीजें दी गई हैं, और जो जो लूपहोल्स थे उन सब को इस में बन्द करने का प्रयत्न किया गया है। इन सब बातों का दूर करना इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि जो ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है और जो इन चीजों को जानने वाले हैं वे अपना व्यवहार कैसा रखते हैं। यदि वे लोग ठीक नहीं रहे, यदि उन की मनोवृत्ति दूसरे प्रकार की रही तो आप कैसा भी विधेयक क्यों न लायें, जो हमारा कर पूरी तौर से आना चाहिये, उस का आना बड़ा मुश्किल है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। बहुत से ऐसे असेसी हैं नीचे के स्तर के जो ईमानदारी से अपना कर देना चाहते हैं, जिन को इस की परवाह है कि अगर उन की इनकम २५ या ३० हजार रु० की है तो वे सरकार को ५ हजार रु० दे दें, परन्तु वहां पर दिक्कत यह हो जाती है कि इनकमटैक्स आफिस इन छोटे छोटे व्यवस्थों को बहुत परेशान करते हैं। जो ठीक तरह से और ईमानदारी से कर देना चाहते हैं उनको भी परेशानी उठानी पड़ती है।

12.52 hrs.

[SHRI JAGANATH RAO in the Chair]

यदि उस परेशानी को दूर कर दिया जाय तो

उन के पास से कर काफी अधिक आ सकता है। इस की सब से आसान तरकीब, जैसा कि हमारे मोरारका जी ने कहा, यह है कि प्रोसेसमेंट जल्दी से जल्दी कर दिया जाय। इस काम में छः महीनों से अधिक नहीं लगना चाहिये। इस में जितनी भी देर होती है उतना ही इनकम टैक्स आफिसर्स को छोटे प्रोसेसिंग को परेशान करने का मौका रहता है और ऐसे काम करने का मौका मिलता है जिस में एक तरफ तो वे कर बचाने की चेष्टा करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ विशेष कर लेने की चेष्टा करते हैं। इस लिये मैं इस बात पर पूरा जोर देना चाहूंगा कि ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के ऊपर इस तरह की ताकीद होनी चाहिये कि वे जल्दी से जल्दी प्रोसेसमेंट कर दें। अगर उस में जल्दी की जाय तो हो सकता है कि प्रोसेसी यह सोचें कि वे कर दे दें, लेकिन अगर इस में देरी की जायगी तो इस का परिणाम यह होगा कि उस की वसूली में तीन चार साल बाद दिक्कत होगी। यह चीज मैं उन्हीं प्रोसेसीज के बारे में कह रहा हूँ जो कि ईमानदार लोग हैं। उन की जो दिक्कतें हैं उनको मैं आपके सामने रख रहा हूँ। इस के लिये आप ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को जरा ठीक करें, इस के प्रतिरिक्त मुझे और कोई उपाय उस का नहीं दिखाई देता है।

मैं यह देख रहा हूँ कि हमारे यहां जो छोटे स्तर के टैक्स देने वाले हैं वे ८७ परसेंट हैं, जिन की आमदनी १२५० रु० है। उस में ऊपर जो लोग हैं वे विशेष कर देने वाले हैं। जितना भी टैक्स प्रवायडेंस या टैक्स डेवेजन होता है वह उन्हीं लोगों के हाथ होता है जो कि विशेष कर देते हैं। मुझे इस के कहने में दुःख होता है, लेकिन बिना इस को कहे मैं रह भी नहीं सकता कि इस का उपाय मिनिस्टर माहब को सोचना चाहिये और ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को सोचना चाहिये। एक जगह पर मुझे एक इनकम टैक्स आफिसर ने कहा कि उस के पास एक फाइल आई, उस फाइल में काफी टैक्स लगाया जाना था, परन्तु कहीं से आर्डर आया कि वह उस फाइल को डील न करे। वह किसी बड़े मारी प्रोसेसी की फाइल थी। दूसरी तरफ

एक प्रोसेसमेंट कमिशनर था जो कि साउथ का उदाहरण दे रहा था कि वह वहां गया और वहां पर उस ने टैक्स लगाया। इस पर वह वहां से ट्रान्सफर कर दिया गया। किसी ऐसे इन्सुएन्सल प्रोसेसी पर टैक्स लगाया जो कहीं से इन्सुएन्स लाया और और कुछ नहीं किया गया तो उस का ट्रान्सफर कर दिया गया। उस ने मुझे बतलाया कि वह ठीक जानता था कि उस प्रोसेसी से कम से कम १० लाख ६० टैक्स का रिप्रलाइज होता, परन्तु शायद उस को बहुत नामिनल टैक्स लगा कर छोड़ दिया गया। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह नहीं कहता कि इस तरह के बहुत से उदाहरण हैं।

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भबौरिया (इटाना) :
आप ने बिल मंत्री जी को क्यों नहीं लिखा ?

श्री सुनसुनबाला : मैं आप से सलाह लूंगा कि लिखना चाहिये या नहीं। आप नहीं थे इसलिये नहीं लिखा।

मैं यह नहीं कहता कि ऐसे बहुत से उदाहरण हैं, परन्तु यदि एक दो उदाहरण भी ऐसे होते हैं तो उन का नतीजा बुरा होता है। इस में दूसरे लोग भी किसी न किसी तरह के उपाय निकालेंगे जिस में कि उन को टैक्स न देना पड़े। इस के ऊपर विशेष ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि यह चीज इस बिभाग में न हो। यदि ऐसा होगा तो जो हमारा टैक्स का रिप्रलाइजेशन है वह ठीक नहीं होगा।

मैं फिगर्स देख रहा था कि जो नीचे के स्तर के टैक्स देने वाले हैं उन में कितना टैक्स आता है और जो ऊपर के स्तर के टैक्स देने वाले हैं, हाई इनकम टैक्स ग्रुप के, उन में कितना टैक्स आता है। जो ऊपर के स्तर के लोग हैं उन के पास मिमिटेड कम्पनियां हैं, उन की बैलेन्स शीट्स आदि सब निकालती हैं, यदि उन को ठीक तरह से देखा जाय तो जरूर पता चल जायेगा कि इतना टैक्स यहां से आना चाहिये और इतना टैक्स यहां से आना चाहिये। इस के ऊपर भी मंत्री महोदय को और ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को ध्यान रखना

[श्री मृणमुनवाला]

चाहिये कि इन चीजों को ठीक से देखा जाय। कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि बहुत ज्यादा टैक्स भ्रवायडेंस हो रहा है। फिंगर्स से कुछ पता ही नहीं चलता कि जो हमारी नशनल इनकम है उस में से इतना रुपया कहाँ चला गया, ऐसा लोग कहते हैं। इस तरह का ख्याल हमें लोगों के मन से दूर करना चाहिये और चेष्टा करनी चाहिये कि हम इस चीज को दूर करें। मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि यदि ऐसा काम हम करते हैं और इस चीज को परमू करते हैं तो जो दूसरे असमी हैं उन के अन्दर यह ख्याल पैदा होगा कि अब समय आ गया है जब कि वे लोग टैक्स की चोरी नहीं कर सकते, उन को टैक्स देना ही है। एक चीज तो यह है।

दूसरी चीज यह है कि हम लोगों के ऊपर यह धारणा बिठला दें कि हम जो पैसा टैक्स के रूप में लेते हैं उस का अच्छी तरह से व्यवहार होता है। यदि लोगों के मन में यह शक रहे और यह विचार रहे कि जो टैक्स का पैसा उन के पास से जाता है उस का ठीक से उपयोग नहीं होता, उस टैक्स का उपयोग हो कर जितना लाभ जनता को मिलना चाहिये वह नहीं मिलता, तो यह भी ठीक नहीं है। जब ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट थी तब हम लोगों की एक मनोवृत्ति हो गई थी कि इस गवर्नमेंट को टैक्स देना पाप है। ऐसी बात अभी हमारे यहां नहीं है। परन्तु जो लोग हवा फैलाने वाले हैं वे इसकी हवा फैलाते हैं कि हमारा दिया हुआ टैक्स बहुत ही बुरी तरह से व्यय होता है, और इस चीज को लोगों के मन से उतारना हमारा काम हो जाता है। यदि इस मनोवृत्ति को हम दूर कर सकें तो जो ईमानदारी से टैक्स देने वाले हैं उनको टैक्स देने में कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी, नहीं तो उसके मन में यह भावना पैदा होगी कि चलो जो हमारा टैक्स जाता है उसमें से कुछ बचा लें, क्योंकि जो लोग टैक्स ले रहे हैं वे उसका दुरुपयोग करेंगे, हम ही क्यों न उसको बचाकर लाभ उठावें।

13.00 hrs.

तो मेरा कहना है कि जो इस तरह की चीजें हैं उनको दूर कर देना चाहिए। छोटी छोटी बातों पर मतभेद हो सकता है, लेकिन उन पर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए, और यदि उनके कारण लोगों को कष्ट होता हो और उनके कारण कुछ लोगों के साथ अन्याय होता हो तो वह नहीं होना चाहिए।

आज मेरे पास कई टेलीफोन आए हैं जिनमें कहा गया है कि क्लाज १७६ द्वारा जो डाइरेक्टर्स के उपर रिट्रास्पेक्टिव जिम्मेदारी आती है वह उन पर न आए। यह तो इन्साफ नहीं लगता। जो चीज खत्म हो गयी और जिस वक्त वह डाइरेक्टर थे उस वक्त की चीज यदि आप बीस वर्ष बाद उन पर लगावें तो यह ठीक नहीं है। हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि ऐसी चीज नहीं है, उस क्लाज को पढ़ने से ऐसा नहीं मालूम देना कि रिट्रास्पेक्टिव इम्पेक्ट होगा। यह उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया है। उनका यह आश्वासन तो ठीक है कि इन् में कोई हर्ज नहीं है, परन्तु जब यह चीज कंटेंट में जाएगी उस समय कंटेंट तो यह नहीं देखेगी कि उन्होंने यह आश्वासन दिया था। तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह इस चीज को अवश्य देखे और इस कठिनाई को दूर करें।

भसानी जी ने बहुत सी बातें कही, मैं उन सबसे तो सहमत नहीं हूँ, लेकिन उन्होंने जो लासेज को कौरी धोबर करने के बारे में बात कही उससे मैं सहमत हूँ कि इस कारण तो कम्पनी का नोशन ही दूर हो जाता है। यह ठीक है कि जो लोग बेईमानी करते हैं उनको पकड़ने के लिए यह चीज रखी गयी है, लेकिन जो ईमानदारी से काम कर रहे हैं उनके ऊपर इसका बुरा असर नहीं आना चाहिए।

एक चीज और मैं कहूंगा। जिस दिन से मुरारका जी ने भाषण दिया है उस

दिन से यह चीज मेरे मन में खटक रही है। उनहोंने अकाल मृत्यु के तीन कारण बताए। उनमें से एक कारण था टैक्स। मैं मुरारका जी और वित्तमंत्री जी से यह जानने की प्रार्थना करूंगा कि क्या हमारे देश में भी ऐसी स्थिति है कि किसी की टैक्स के कारण अकाल मृत्यु हुई है, और अगर ऐसा है तो वे उसके दो चार उदाहरण दें। अगर कोई ऐसा आदमी है कि जिसको रुपया देखकर ही संतोष होता है और यदि उसका रुपया कोई उठा ले तो उसकी मृत्यु हो जाती है, ऐसे लोगों को बचाने का तो कोई उपाय नहीं है। लेकिन अगर कोई देश के लिए काम करना चाहता है और कर नीति के बारे में हताश हो जाता है और दुखी होता है कि वह उस काम को नहीं कर पाया और इस कारण उसकी मृत्यु हो जाती है, अगर कोई ऐसा आदमी है तो उसको अवश्य बचाना चाहिए।

अब मैं इस समय कुछ विशेष नहीं कहूंगा। जब बलाज वार्ड बलाज डिमिशन होगा तो एक दो बलाजों पर मुझे जो कहना है वह मैं कहूंगा।

Mr. Chairman: Now, the hon. Minister.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I make one submission to you? Shri L. Achaw Singh of my party has been waiting for three days to get a chance to speak.

Mr. Chairman: Unfortunately, there is no time left now.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: That is not my point. All the Members who have been called upon to speak, today, ever since the discussion started, have been called only from the Congress Party. I think there must be some procedure for calling Members from different parties.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan (Coimbatore): Nobody from our group also has been called.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member can take his chance during the clause-by-clause consideration.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: But how is that possible? How can he take up discussion when we are on the clauses?

Mr. Chairman: What am I to do? There is no time left now.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: That is not the point. There must be some procedure to call Members from different parties, so that all the viewpoints are presented before the House. My hon. friend Shri L. Achaw Singh has been sitting here for three days, waiting for a chance to speak. He was also there on the Select Committee. He has got a definite point of view to put before the House. Why should he not be allowed some time?

Shri L. Achaw Singh (Inner Manipur): I want to submit that I have already written to the Speaker and the Deputy-Speaker since yesterday, that I should be allowed to speak. I have also given a minute of dissent. It is quite improper if I am not given a chance now.

Mr. Chairman: Could he finish in five minutes?

Shri L. Achaw Singh: Yes, I shall try to finish.

I have risen to make some observations on the Bill before the House. It is, of course, a great thing that the Select Committee has considered the various clauses and it has made a definite improvement especially with regard to the simplification of some of the clauses and some of the sections of the previous Act, and also the logical arrangement of the different sections of that Act. But I submit that no changes for the better have been made to affect the substance of the income-tax law.

Of course, it is a matter of satisfaction that efforts have been made to simplify the procedures so that the harassment to the assesses may be

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reduced or removed. We are in the midst of a planned economy, and ours is a mixed economy too. In such an economy, the principle of taxation must be a compromise or a balance. We have to see that we realise the maximum revenue, and at the same time we have also to see that we give proper incentives for savings and investments.

There is an impression among the business community that the rate of taxation is very high, but it is not exactly so, because the rate of taxation in this country is low as compared to other countries in the world. The proportion of direct taxes to the total taxes, according to the Taxation Enquiry Commission's report is only 24 per cent, whereas the proportion of indirect taxes amounts to about 63 per cent. This is very low as compared to the United Kingdom, Canada and other countries. So, there is still enough scope for taxation on personal incomes as well as corporate incomes. It is found that direct taxes amount to only 3 per cent of the national income, while indirect taxes account for only 10 per cent of national income. So, we have to explore all the resources, corporate as well as personal incomes for this purpose.

Here, I would like to refer to the criticism voiced in the *Economic Weekly* of Bombay. I have to defend our stand on this matter. The journal has said that the Select Committee has enlarged the number of exemptions and concessions. That was done because we wanted to enlarge the quantum of earnings which can be retained by companies for re-investment purposes. But there is a fear, and that fear is also legitimate, that all these exemptions and concessions given to companies as well as to firms might serve as a fillip to avoidance of taxation, without any proportionate increase in the re-investment of those earnings. We have to take enough precautions so that this may not happen.

I would now refer to the question of tax avoidance and evasion. This point has been raised by several speakers. I do not want to repeat what has been said, but I would only like to submit that the major problem is of tax evasion. Different estimates have been given by Mr. Kaldor and by the Central Board of Revenue. Mr. Kaldor said that the loss by way of evaded income-tax would amount to Rs. 200—Rs. 300 crores but the CBR says that it is only to the extent of Rs. 20—Rs. 30 crores. But it is admitted that there is evasion and the amount of evasion is undoubtedly high. The Tyagi Committee also has admitted this fact.

So in order to check evasion, we have to make the enforcement machinery strong and we have to make the administration of the tax law stricter. We have also to see that deterrent punishment is awarded when an evader is caught. Clauses 270—273 provide for maximum and minimum penalties for evasion of tax. The Tyagi Committee has observed that during the last ten years there was no case of conviction of tax evasion though the law provides that there should be prosecution and imprisonment in cases of concealment and false statements in declarations. The maximum penalty laid down in the present Act is 150 per cent of the tax sought to be evaded. But that has also not been implemented. In practice, not even 10 per cent penalty is ultimately levied. So this has got a demoralising effect. We have to provide for a penalty of at least 10—12 times the sum sought to be evaded.

An amendment has been proposed by the Finance regarding clause 10 where Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people are exempt from the scope of income taxation. It is a very good amendment, and it is quite proper. It has been done in order to avoid the misuse of that clause.

As regards privy purses, if necessary, the Constitution should be amended

so that they also may come within the scope of income tax and super tax.

Lastly, the income tax authorities should have some access to the accounts of banks so that any benami deposits in these banks may be scrutinised by them.

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): The Department of income tax is a source of corruption and a great trouble to the people. I suggest that it may be abolished. Only cities and towns may tax the very rich people and we shall tax the towns and cities. I hope my point is very clear.

Shri Morarji Desai: I thank all the hon. Members who spoke at this stage for welcoming this measure and expressing their appreciation generally of this measure. I can of course understand that there cannot be any measure which can be agreed to by everybody and about which there may not be some difference of opinion. But from what I have heard and what I have read, I have no hesitation in saying that this measure has received a support which is unique for such measures.

It is a matter of some satisfaction for the Members of the Select Committee and also for me that the Bill, as it has emerged from the Select Committee, has been considered to be better than what it was. I was also happy to note that there had been no criticism that there has been any worsening of the measure in the Select Committee.

Shri M. B. Masani (Ranchi—East): Except on one point.

Shri Morarji Desai: Even as regards that point, when it is properly understood, I am quite sure there will be agreement that there is no worsening.

All the same, it was argued by one hon. Member that the Bill has not been simplified enough and has not also been made as short as could possibly be done. I cannot claim that this Bill is so simple or is so clear that any-

body can understand it; nor can I say that it is a very short Bill. But I doubt if the hon. Member who said that could make it shorter by even one paragraph. I certainly challenge anyone to do so, if he wants to do it in a reasonable manner and not in erratic manner. After all, a measure like this has got to be framed in the proper manner. As was said by my hon. friend, Shri Morarka, this legislation deals with so many different conditions and different types of assesses that it is impossible to make the measure so simple as to be understood by anybody. But the attempt has been to make it as simple as possible, one which could be understood by anybody who has capacity to understand the law, not necessarily that he should be a lawyer but that if he reads the language, as such and is able to understand the language, he will be able to understand the measure with not great burden on his intelligence. That has been the attempt and I am sure that we have succeeded to a large extent in achieving that result.

There was also an attempt made in England when they wanted to simplify their tax law, but their Commission came to the same conclusion. If people who are masters of the English language could not make it simpler, I would be the last person or the Select Committee would be the last body which could make it simpler than what the masters of the language could do.

Then there are some questions which will again crop up when clause-by-clause discussion takes place. Therefore, I do not want to dilate on some of the criticisms made with respect to clauses. But I should like to explain three or four matters so that the discussion at the clause by clause stage becomes easier and simpler or perhaps may even be given up.

There was objection to delays. I do not want to claim that I am more particular than my hon. friends about delay but I am as particular as any one who is most particular in this behalf, to remove delays. Therefore, we tried to provide measures in this Bill, wherever it was possible to do so, to

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see that delays are cut out. But it is never possible to cut out delays by mere legislation or by putting time-limits only which may become useless or impossible to carry out. In a measure like this which covers cases of the most complicated nature, such as banking or insurance companies, it is not possible—it will not be possible even by my hon. friend, Shri Masani, if he is put in charge—to make an assessment, to make an assessment in less than a year.

Shri M. R. Masani (Ranchi—East): Do so.

Shri Morarji Desai: I am prepared to trust him with that task if he can satisfy me that he will do that; I am prepared to put a time-limit. I am sure he will take double the time that my officers take now.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): He will agree with the banking companies and the insurance companies.

Shri Morarji Desai: He will not agree when he is responsible; he will be more hard than perhaps other people. It is only because he has to take money from me that he says so now; when he is to take money from me as a Government, he will not do it; he will take more money than even I take. That is always the case and, therefore, I am quite ready to trust him with that task.

Shri M. R. Masani: Thank you, Sir.

Shri Morarji Desai: But I had said in the Select Committee and I have said here quite often that I am constantly trying to see that delays are cut out. I have, therefore, given executive instructions to see that assessments are covered within a certain specified time. If they are not covered, I am going to call for reports for all cases which are delayed beyond a certain period. I do not want any case to be delayed beyond a year—appeals or assessments. After having that experience, it may be possible for me to lay down a rigid limit if I find it possible to do so, without any exception. I know that delays lead to

harassment, I also know that delays lead to corruption and many times delays are made for harassment with a view to corruption. Harassment also has no other motive except in perverse people. We want to see that all this harassment and corruption, whatever is found, is removed. But it is not as rampant as it is made out to be. It exists to a small extent and it is also lessening day by day. I invite the help of some of my hon. friends here to let me know whenever any case comes to their notice so that I can make use of it and see that in future such cases do not recur.

13.24 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Reference was made in this connection by my hon. friend Shri Jhunjhunwala about some officers having told him that one was transferred because he had put a heavy assessment on somebody in the south and another was transferred also similarly for doing his duty because influence was brought to bear upon the higher officers. May I be permitted to say that those officers who told him this are not worth the name of officers. If they said so, they are disloyal and they are indisciplined. I do not think that any officer has been transferred at any time for assessing anybody heavily, if he deserved that heavy assessment. But if he did so in order to extort money, then certainly he must not only be transferred but dismissed. I do not think that hon. Members would find fault with the Government for taking such action in those cases. There have been complaints of harassment in some cases, where the officers have been very correct as they want that the officers should be lax and benefit them. But nobody has been transferred because of such complaints. On the contrary, we have seen to it that such officers who have done this work in a *bona fide* manner are also encouraged and are promoted. That is what I would like to do. But officers who go wrong and then try to win the sympathies of hon. Members or other members of the Public in a wrong manner

in order to earn Kudos for doing wrong things will certainly be punished and punished heavily.

My hon. friend, Shri Masani, found fault with clause 179 on two grounds. He said that directors were made liable wrongly when there was a limited liability and the liability became unlimited by this clause. It is not unlimited; it is limited to the amount of the tax. How can it be called unlimited liability?

Shri M. B. Masani: In that sense, all liabilities are limited.

Shri Morarji Desai: It is a known liability—liability for tax. Then it was said that the burden of proof was put on him and he said that it was wrong in principle and in law. My hon. friend is an able lawyer though he seldom practises. That is where the difficulty arises. If he had been practising, he would have come across laws which had put this burden, as is the case here. I cited in my opening speech the company law in this country where this is burden is there. But there are other cases in England and in Australia where also this is done and for his benefit I shall mention them. Section 55(2) of the Iron and Steel Act of 1949 of the United Kingdom states as follows:

“Where an offence under the last preceding section or any regulation made under this Act has been made by a body corporate, every person who at the time of the commission of the offence was a director, general manager, secretary or other similar officer of the body corporate or was purporting to act in such capacity shall be deemed to be guilty of that offence unless he proves that the offence was committed without his consent or connivance and that he exercised all such diligence to prevent the commission of such an offence as he ought to have exercised having regard to the nature of his function in that capacity all the circumstances.”

Shri M. B. Masani: Two wrongs do not make a right.... (Interruptions).

Shri Morarji Desai: My hon. friend does not agree with this definition. He may have full satisfaction but if he is a democrat he cannot claim such a definition for himself. There is section 12 of the National Security Act of Australia which also is similarly worded. All these go much beyond what we have said here. Even those who are purporting to act are made liable and they have got to prove several things which we do not ask them to prove. In our own country section 327 of the Industrial Disputes Act also says the same thing. These are all laws passed by this Parliament. Section 77(2) of the Electricity Act of 1948 of this country also provides a similar thing. Therefore, let it not be said that I have brought something in this Bill which is monstrous or perhaps in his language, pernicious, which he applied to some other sections. I am not used to using such hard words; let him be happy with the use of such words. I do not want to use them. But I do not think that a description like that is going to do credit for the use of good language. Therefore, this objection has no merit.

The other objection that he has an unlimited liability or that it has retrospective effect also has got to be seen now. To whom does this apply? It applies only to private companies which go into liquidation. It does not apply to others, and if they are private companies which are corporate partnerships, there are legal rules to get out of individual liabilities when they are partners and we have allowed them. Therefore, I cannot say that that is a wrong thing. It is the same thing, and if that is so, I do not know why a tax of the State should be defrauded by the incompetence or negligent behaviour or deliberate action of a director or all directors of a company and especially for a private company where the directors are all most partners—they are not outsiders—must be liable for tax which accrues

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to Government during their time of management. Where is retrospective action in this? A person who is managing a company at that time, when this happens, and when tax was due, should certainly be responsible for it and not a director who is today there and about which he does not know anything. That would be a wrong act. It is therefore that this is the director who is going to be responsible for this and not a director today who was not responsible for that act. So, this is the most proper section to my mind, and if we do not accept it it only means that we have sympathy for wrong-doers and those who get into companies for illegal games. Otherwise, nobody else is going to be touched by it. Anybody who can prove that he was not negligent, that no action of his was responsible for this, will be exempted from this liability as has been specifically stated in this section.

Originally, shareholders holding a certain percentage were also made liable. That was also because shareholders are like partners, in private companies; there are a few shareholders, mostly they are family members. But I have removed shareholders from this, because they would be more than the directors in number and the directors have responsibilities enough. Therefore, I do not want to bring in shareholders, but even if shareholders are made responsible for private companies, I do not think that it would be improper.

Then, I would come to the criticism made by my hon. friend, Shri Frank Anthony. Unfortunately, I had not that advantage of hearing him myself. I am told he made a very strong speech.

An Hon. Member: Eloquent.

Shri Morarji Desai: He is always eloquent, and, therefore, it is no use my saying that this speech was eloquent. But I am told he made a very strong speech. His feelings are strong

in this matter. I had a discussion with him also. But I thought that after my discussion with him he was satisfied. But I was told in his speech that he was not. Take this case of trusts which we have removed from income-tax exemption. What are they? They are trusts which cater only for a particular section and not for all people; 'religious community or caste or race'; that is what my hon. friend referred to. I do not want to argue about this, because I have already agreed to remove the word "race", and that would satisfy my hon. friend, because the other two do not include his community. But I do not know how anybody is entitled to exemption from income-tax. Which is the fundamental right under the Constitution which enables a man to earn exemption under the Income-tax Act? I do not understand that. I was simply surprised. He is a very able lawyer, and I cannot afford to claim that I can argue against him as a lawyer. But even a layman sometimes sees more clearly the meaning of a section than lawyers who many a time find different meanings for laws in order that they can win the case. I am not out to win a case. I am only trying to see the section as it is. There is nothing in the Constitution which makes this position in any way wrong in law or in Constitution. There is no section or no community which is entitled to any exemption from income-tax, and what are we doing in this? I am not preventing anybody from opening schools. I am not preventing anybody from giving charities. I am only preventing the use of public money.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Not public.

Shri Morarji Desai: It is public money; it is the tax-payers' money. Income-tax is tax-payers' money, and it belongs to the whole community. It does not belong only to the persons who pay. That is the justification for income-tax or for any tax. Otherwise, what is the justification for any tax? This exemption means that when

the tax is given it goes for the advantage of some people! If it does not go for the advantage of all people, what justification has the State to give that exemption? I do not know. I do not think that that can be done, and yet, I have maintained the present position as it is by not applying this new clause to the existing trusts. It is only a new departure that is made because we are also particular about it when we talk so well about integration and when we say that we should think of everybody and all of us and not think of sections. Therefore, I would ask why we should not now try to have all the institutions open for everybody. That is what we want and in future that is what ought to be done and money should be properly utilised only for this purpose. I do not prevent people from giving any amount of charity that they want to give; only, it will be liable to tax. Why should they regret it and why should any exemption be claimed under the Constitution? I do not know. I have no doubt that whatever may be the case these clauses cannot be *ultra vires*. I have no doubt about it in my mind. But, as I said, I do not want to harm anybody or any good cause. My hon. friend was also satisfied, and, therefore, I do not want to say anything more. I only wanted to just reply to the general argument which he made about the invalidity of a provision like this. I have agreed with him that I will agree to the deletion of the word "race". I will certainly accept that amendment.

He also had a doubt about the question of accumulation of trust funds. We have now provided in the Bill in the Select Committee that for ten years, a trust can accumulate funds without spending and not be liable for taxation on the 25 per cent. limit if that trust specifies in the beginning that for a particular purpose which is specified it is covered by the charitable purpose; and for that purpose, if they want to accumulate income for ten years so that it is spent at the end of it, they may do so. The doubt was that once in this ten-year period, if

advantage is taken for one scheme, it will never be allowed for any other scheme. That is not so. If, for ten years, the income is accumulated, or if they say that it is accumulated for six, seven or eight years—whatever it may be—and if it is spent immediately, in the very beginning, and if they have another scheme after that, they can go on accumulating it and they can go on doing so. There is absolutely no bar to that. The law is very clear to my mind in this respect. Therefore, he need have no apprehension about this—that it is not going to allow other schemes to be considered after the first scheme is passed. I hope that this will satisfy my hon. friend and it will make him a bit softer in his opposition to this clause.

There was another section about which my hon. friend said that it is a pernicious thing. That was clause 179. That I hope has now shed its pernicious character.

NSHri M. R. Masani: Not very much.

Shri Mo-arji Desai: Even if it is to a little extent, it is good. But he has charged me with backtracking on another section, which to my mind was very unfair on his part. That was about the amendment proposed by the Government to clause 243 about the limit put for refunds to be made in certain cases, where a change has been made. I had mentioned this amendment before the report had been signed and only at his request I postponed that. I had discussed it even after the Select Committee had ended its task with him and with other friends in the Select Committee. He was the only person who did not agree; all others agreed. So, he cannot say that I am backtracking.

He must know that there have been cases where a person gives his return, and at the same time, he claims a refund. If I say that from the date he claims the refund, within six months, it should be done, it means that the assessment must be completed within those six months. Even then, as soon

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as it is completed, the refund must be paid. I do not think any institution can carry out such a condition. It was only because this loophole would have put the Ministry in the greatest difficulty and the officers who have to carry out an unpleasant task into very serious disadvantage, that this amendment had to be brought in. There is nothing wrong in this.

As I have said, I shall see to it departmentally that all delays are cut out and assessments are made as quickly as possible. I want to see to it that all assessments are completed within a year and all refunds are paid as soon as they are liable to be paid. I do not want even three or six months. I have provided for the first time in law that refunds should be paid where they are due, even without their asking for it. That ought to prove the *bona fides* of the Government in this matter. At present, the law provides that assessments may be finished in four years. That has been kept for extraordinary cases. But the intention is not to allow any case to go beyond a year, if I can help it. That is what I am seriously attempting to do. If my hon. friends find any cases which are delayed, I shall be very grateful to them if they point out those cases to me, so that I can take care to see that these things are not repeated.

I least expected my hon. friend would use such a harsh word as back-tracking, because I do not use such words against him. It is a very bad word. I do not know how he would feel if I had applied it to him.

Shri M. R. Masani: You have said it about me in a different context.

Shri Morarji Desai: I only said he has changed his views often and that is a fact.

Shri M. R. Masani: That is what I have also said. I accused you of going backwards on the decisions of the Select Committee. I want to assure

you that there is no moral turpitude involved in it.

Shri Morarji Desai: On the contrary, I have reduced six months to three months in that case also.

Then a point was raised whether exemption to tax on gratuities is really covering employees of private companies. There was some misunderstanding on the part of my hon. friend, Shri Muniswamy. As a matter of fact, the amendment has been introduced only for that purpose. The argument raised is, why should it be confined to Rs. 24,000 or 15 months' salary? When the demand was made in this House and elsewhere, it was said that private employees should be put on the same level as Government servants. For all Government servants, the limit is Rs. 24,000 or 15 months' salary. I do not know by what consideration or justification a larger limit is asked for. If the limit is raised, then it should be raised in the case of Government servants also. Therefore, even this argument is not justified to my mind.

One argument was made, I am told, about contributions to political funds, which are exempted from tax, whereas donations to charitable institutions are not exempted, i.e., donations to charitable institutions which are of a sectarian character, if I may call them so. Under this law, no political funds are exempted. It is a matter of interpretation of law and that is going on. I am not averse to taking income-tax on that. Why should I be? But it is a matter of law and that is going on at present.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): Why not specifically subject them to tax?

Shri Morarji Desai: It is not such a simple affair as my hon. friend thinks. The difficulty with him is that he wants to make very simple, things of a most complex character.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I can supply him the draft.

Shri Morarji Desai: Even then, it will not be acceptable to him after a few days, because the moment I accept it, he will have some fault to find in it. That is how he is constituted.

Shri Morarka: He can publish a commentary also.

Shri Morarji Desai: Sir, I think I have covered the main arguments against some of the provisions. I do not think it is necessary for me to consider all the points raised, because they will be raised in the clause by clause discussion.

I hope that the Bill which has been so very welcomed will certainly be able to do good to the State by way of more revenues and also in improving the execution of the law to the satisfaction of all, to the satisfaction of Government so far as revenues are concerned and to the satisfaction of assesses so far as harassment, delay and justice are concerned. That is the hope with which we have brought in this Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to income-tax and super-tax, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration.

Clause 2—(Definitions)

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: I want to move amendments Nos. 1 and 10.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No. 1 is out of order; it requires the recommendation of the President.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: It has been obtained.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry; it has been received. Amendments Nos. 1 and 10 are taken as moved.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: I beg to move:

Page 7, for line 32, substitute—

"(ii) a Hindu undivided family governed by the mitakshara law."
(1)

Page 6, after line 29, insert—

"(23A) 'Hindu undivided family' means a Hindu undivided family governed by the mitakshara law;" (10)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does he want to say anything? He has already spoken and mentioned these points.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: The hon. Finance Minister in his reply to the debate on the consideration motion has dealt with all the different arguments that were raised about different clauses in the Bill, but regarding the point I raised, he has not been kind enough to take it into consideration.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister stated that when the clauses are taken up he will have to deal with them. Now that the hon. Member has drawn his attention, he will deal with it.

Shri Morarji Desai: I am sorry, Sir, that I did not deal with this particular point. I thought it was only one hon. Member who was interested in it and therefore I did not deal with it in the general reply. But I was quite sure that the amendment was going to come.

Shri Morarji Desai: I am sorry, Sir, matter. It is not that we have not considered this. If I accept his amendment the persons whom he wants to benefit will be put to greater difficulty which I do not see why he does not do. Supposing this is accepted, what will happen then in the

[Shri Morarji Desai]

case of a *dayabhaga* family is, assessment will be made on the *karta* as an individual in his life time and on his death on an association. In either case the family will be very much hit because he thinks that each member will be assessed on his share even if the family continues jointly. It is very wrong. It will be then treated as an association and the higher limit which is available for a joint family will not be available to them. Therefore, I do not know how he profits on it. But if he persists, I am prepared to accept it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the reaction of the hon. Member?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: My submission, Sir, is that the hon. Finance Minister will kindly oblige the families belonging to the *dayabhaga* school by accepting it.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Sir, it is not a question to be decided between the hon. Minister and the hon. Member.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If hon. Members want to speak, I have not debarred them.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Apart from that, Sir, simply because it is an amendment moved by the hon. Member it is not that he is the only hon. Member interested in it. This whole House and the country is interested in it. Let the hon. Finance Minister say that he will examine the implications properly and then decide.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Other hon. Member can express their opinion. First the hon. Members heard what the repercussions of the amendment would be. Then I was asking his opinion how he reacted to them.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: I do not know how Shri Bharucha comes to be interested in it, because situated as Shri Bharucha is....

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I am neither for nor against.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He says that he is neither for nor against, and therefore he is interested.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: He is removed from the *Dayabhaga* area as far as North Pole is removed from South Pole. Therefore, he should remain neutral; neither accept nor reject.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is a different question.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: I only request the Finance Minister to accept the amendment and remove the grivance of the *dayabhaga* families under which they have been suffering for a long time. If that is done, I say the entire eastern region which is governed by the *dayabhaga* law will be much obliged and relieved.

Shri Morarji Desai: They won't remain a joint family.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is any other hon. Member interested in it and wants to say something? I shall allow him an opportunity. It seems none is interested. Therefore, I can put the amendments straightaway.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: People may be interested, but they may not want to speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is enough for me, that they do not want to speak. Now I shall put the amendments to the vote of the House.

Shri Morarji Desai: It will not benefit the people whom he wants to benefit.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, the hon. Member might consider it again, because it is again being pointed out that it would be detrimental to those whom he wants to benefit.

Shri Morarji Desai: Let him convince me even afterwards.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: This may be held over and taken up later on.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Finance Minister is very clear. I do not think there is any use holding it up. I shall put the amendments to vote.

Amendments Nos. 1 and 10 were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 3 to 8 were added to the Bill.

Clause 9—(*Income deemed to accrue or arise in India*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are there any amendments to clause 9?

Shri M. R. Masani: Sir, I beg to move*:

Page 14, line 13,—

after "operations" insert—

"which constitute merely trading with India or" (11)

Now, Sir, this is a small point. I do not want to labour it, nor is there any room for emotion. It is simply this, that the use of the words 'business connection' at the beginning of clause 9 at the foot on page 13, is held by legal experts to be an ambiguous expression. 'Business connection' is a very loose expression. It may involve all kinds of relationships. The Bill itself having used that phrase then tries to limit it by the explanation on page 14, by pointing out what would not be considered a business connection.

The trouble here is that while in trying to limit the mischief of that phrase 'business connection', a specific reference is made that operations which are confined to the purchase of goods in India for the purpose of export will not involve a business connection. So far, so good. But, Sir, I suggest that export is not, in spite of our present obsession or preoccupation with it, the only form of healthy relationship between India and the rest of the world. There are many complex relationships. Even imports, Sir, where they are necessary for the health or the needs of our people are just as moral and just as virtuous as exports, which in many cases may deny our people their legitimate wants. Therefore, this bias, which is a very temporary one, I am sure we will grow out of it when years pass—in concentrating on exports, forgetting that there cannot be any exports unless there are imports, is not one to be introduced in the income-tax law of this country. This is not a law for the needs of this year or the next year. It is a permanent law, and to us, Sir, imports should be just as valid as exports when we are making a tax law.

Therefore, my amendment suggests that the words "which constitute merely trading with India" be added. Any activity which is trading with India on the part of a non-resident abroad should not be construed to be a business connection. Whether he is selling to India from abroad or buying from India from abroad, both are legitimate activities which should not be penalised, either the one or the other.

This is a distinction that is known to British law. The terms there are, you will be subject to tax laws if you trade in Britain but not if you trade with Britain, and that is the principle from British law that I suggest we accept, that trading with a country from outside does not make you liable to tax but trading in a country does.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri M. R. Masani]

So, in fact, that is a much sounder principle to go on and, as I understand it, the only country which has this formulation of "business connection" which is, as I said, ambiguous and therefore dangerous, is Australia. All other countries draw a distinction between functioning within a country and trading with it from outside, and I do suggest that would be a safer and sounder distinction than the one excluding only exports and leaving the other mischief of business connection intact.

Shri Morarka: Sir, I am a little surprised at the amendment moved by Shri Masani, because even in the Select Committee when this point was considered the experts pointed out that business connection in India or, as he says, trading in India or trading with India were all confusing terms and there could not be any clarity on that point.

Shri M. R. Masani: That was the official view.

Shri Morarka: So, the amendment Shri Masani wanted to make with regard to this point, it was found that it would not serve the purpose in view. His main point at that time was about exports. Therefore, notwithstanding the provision contained in the clause, a specific provision was made about exports, and it was said that in view of the needs of the country if anybody bought goods here for the purpose of export merely because he bought those goods here that would not be considered for the purpose of the income-tax law as "business connection" in India or with India. So, I think that the clause, as now amended by the Select Committee, serves the purpose which Shri Masani had in mind, particularly the terms of the Explanation, and, therefore, this amendment is not at the moment warranted by the situation.

Shri Morarji Desai: How can convince a friend who does not want to

be convinced? I have tried to convince him. He has also forgotten the Explanation which has been put here.

14 hrs.

Shri M. R. Masani: I have drawn attention to it.

Shri Morarji Desai: What is the use of drawing attention? On "business connection" we have fully explained everything, and every conceivable case is covered by this. It has been thoroughly understood by everybody and there has been no objection to it. Nobody has found any difficulty in understanding it. So, I do not see why we should put in any new terms which will again call for many interpretations? I cannot accept the amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 14, line 13,—

after "operations" insert—

"which constitute merely trading with India or". (10)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 9 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Clause 10— (Incomes not included in total income)

Amendment made :

Page 21,—

for lines 15 to 20, substitute—

"(26) in the case of a member of a Scheduled Tribe as defined in clause (25) of article 366 of the Constitution, residing in any area specified in Part A or Part B of the Table appended to paragraph 20 of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution or in the Union

Territories of Manipur and Tripura, who is not in the service of Government,

any income which accrues or arises to him,

(a) from any source in the area or Union Territories aforesaid, or

(b) by way of dividend or Interest on securities". (2)

(Shri Morarji Desai)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 10, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10, as amended, was added to the the Bill.

Clause 11.—(Income from property held for chaceritable religious purposes)

Shri M. R. Masani: I beg to move*:

Page 22, line 27,—

after "security" insert "stock or share". (20)

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

Page 21, line 29,—

for "twenty-five" substitute "fifty". (13)

Page 21, line 30,—

for "ten thousand" substitute "twenty thousand" (14)

Page 22, line 10,—

for "twenty-five" substitute "fifty". (18)

Page 22, line 24,—

for "ten years" substitute "twelve years". (19)

Shri Nathwani (Sorath): Amendment No. 43, which relates to this clause, stands jointly in the name of Shri Morarka and myself. In view of the explanation given by the Finance Minister, I am not moving that amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So he is not moving it. What about Government amendment No. 91 received today? I think it has been circulated.

Shri M. R. Masani: We have not received it.

Shri Morarji Desai: Then may I read it out?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think it would be better.

Shri Morarji Desai: I beg to move:

Page 22, lines 32 to 34—

"for shall be deemed to be the income of such person of the previous year in which it is so applied or ceases to be so accumulated or set apart",

substitute—

"or is not utilised for the purpose for which it is so accumulated in the year immediately following the expiry of the period allowed in this behalf shall be deemed to be the income of such person of the previous year in which it is so applied, or ceases to be so accumulated or set apart or, as the case may be, of the previous year immediately following the expiry of the period aforesaid." (91)

Page 22,—

for lines 35 and 36, substitute—

"(4) For the purposes of this section 'property held under trust' includes a business undertaking so held, and

*Moved with the recommendation of the President

[Shri Morarji Desai]

where a claim is made that the income of any such undertaking shall not be included in the total income of the persons in receipt thereof, the income-tax Officer shall have power to determine the income of such undertaking in accordance with the provisions of this Act relating to assessment; and where any income so determined is in excess of the income as shown in the accounts of the undertaking, such excess shall be deemed to be applied to purposes other than charitable or religious purposes and accordingly chargeable to tax within the meaning of sub-section (3)." (3)

Shri M. R. Masani: If I may say a word in support of my amendment, which I am hoping the hon. Finance Minister will accept, it is this. The amendment is that the words "stock or share" be inserted after the word "security" on page 22, line 27 of the Bill. This was a matter that was discussed in the Select Committee and, quite frankly, I thought that the understanding was that this would be the position. Because we had argued that wherever a charity has funds for investment, which are of an approved nature, even if they are in the nature of equity or shares, subject to the approval of the Government, they would be eligible for the accumulated capital of the trust. So, as I understand it, we have moved over from the idea of Government securities being the only form of investment, but we had agreed that the investment should be approved by the Central Government. For instance, if a trust wanted to continue to invest its funds in the shares or stocks which were of a good nature, it could not do so unless the Central Government approved that particular form of investment, and that is how this clause should read.

In fact, this clause itself shows that if the idea was only to stick to Government securities, the second part of it, namely, "or in any security which may be approved by the Central Government" would not be necessary, because "securities" are already defined in the first part of the clause and "Government securities" in clause 2 of section 2 of the Public Debt Act of 1944. It was because it was not considered broad enough and a suggestion was made that it should be broadened to allow any form of investment approved by the Central Government that this re-draft was made. I admit that when the minutes were presented this should have been pointed out but, as the hon. Minister knows, some of us got the minutes only once the week end and it was not possible to digest every sentence of the minute in such a short time—otherwise I would have done it then itself—and that is why I move this amendment. I hope that in the spirit in which this was discussed, that is, trusts which are allowed to accumulate will not be unduly hampered and forced to invest in Government securities but will be allowed to invest in any form that Government may previously approve, that position will be accepted.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: My amendments seek to substitute the words "fifty per cent" and "twenty thousand" for the words "twenty-five per cent" and "ten thousand" respectively. As the House will recall, clause 11 seeks to impose income-tax on unspent income beyond 25 per cent. My amendment seeks some relief by making this 25 per cent into 50 per cent and the maximum from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000. The idea is that some more relief may be given to the trusts. It is not that I approve of the principle of trust income being taxed, but in order to minimise the mischief of clause 11, I have proposed this minor amendment, because a more sweeping

amendment would not at all be acceptable to the Finance Minister.

While moving my amendment, I would like to answer one question or argument which the hon. Finance Minister has brought forward. He says that income-tax is public money and why should any trust which caters only to one community get the benefit of public money. The answer to that is also obvious. It is not that particular community alone that gets benefit from the trust; it is the whole nation that gets benefit from the trust. Let us say that there is a trust for educating children belonging to community X. Is it not the duty of the Government to educate all children? So, to that extent, the load is lifted from the shoulders of the Government. It is a national gain because, to that extent Government will spend less on the children of 'X' community.

So, the Government cannot say that it is public money that is being utilised for the benefit of a particular community only. Take another instance. Suppose, housing for the poor of a particular community is provided.

Shri M. R. Masani: Is the hon. Member arguing on clause 13?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I am arguing on clause 11 because it refers to income-tax on unspent income above 25 per cent. It is very clear. Clause 11 reads:

"Subject to the provisions of sections 60 to 63, the following income shall not be included in the total income of the previous year of the person in receipt of the income—

income derived from property held under trust wholly for charitable or religious purposes, . . .".

Shri Morarji Deval: That goes to clause 13.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: No. Your charging section is clause 11, where you say that exemptions will be only to the extent of the unspent 25 per cent. Therefore the argument that I am making is that 75 per cent of the unspent income must not be taxed and it should be allowed to be accumulated at least for 12 years. It is not that thereby I accept the principle involved in it because, as I say, even so-called sectarian trusts benefit the nation by relieving to that extent the burden from the Government's shoulders by either educating the children of the nation or by providing accommodation or by doing anything else. How can the hon. Finance Minister say that there is no benefit to the nation thereby? What does it matter if children of one community are educated? To that extent the burden on the Government is less. Therefore I am moving that in place of 25 per cent it should be 50 per cent. At least 50 per cent should be allowed to be accumulated or Rs. 20,000 whichever is higher, without taxation. In place of accumulations up to ten years, I say that it should at least be made available for 12 years so that a smaller trust may be granted relief. I repeat that this amendment is without abandoning my opposition to the principle and only with the object of minimising the mischief of this clause. I hope at least that much concession the Government will give.

Shri Morarka: I heard the hon. Member and thought that he would give some reason as to why he wants this 25 per cent to be raised to 50 per cent and why he wants the period of 10 years to be increased to 12 years. Instead of giving any argument in favour of his amendments 18 and 19, he has argued quite a different point. The main purpose why you exempt any income of a charitable trust is that the trustees promise to spend it for a public purpose. If that amount is not spent and is being accumulated without any justification, what is the moral sanction behind

[Shri Morarka]

exempting that amount from income-tax? As long as it is spent for a public or charitable purpose, it would not attract any tax. Here it is provided that at least 75 per cent should be spent. May not spend the remaining 25 per cent. You can go on accumulating every year 25 per cent of the income. Not only this, a further concession is given that if you specify a particular purpose for which you want to accumulate, say for building a hospital or a school, or for any such thing, you can accumulate the entire income for ten years at a time, I think the main purpose of charitable trusts is to spend the income for public charitable purposes. If that is not going to be spent and if they ask for accumulating 25, 50 or 75 per cent of it, why should they get any exemption at all? The only justification for exemption is that you are going to spend that amount for a public charitable purpose. If you do not spend and if you are going to accumulate it, you are not entitled to any exemption from income-tax. That is the point.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Shri Bharucha, when he moved his amendment, put forward the argument that although he is not agreeing with the stand, namely, that the trusts should at all be charged, with a view just to minimise the mischief, according to him, he is raising it to 50 per cent. It is rather a clever argument. Perhaps having found that the argument which was strongly put forward by Shri Masani or by Shri Anthony did not find favour with the House, he wanted to put it in a different way by saying that instead of 25 per cent exemption let it be half. His idea was to have 100 per cent exemption. But having found that it will not find favour with the House, he is now seeking to raise the exemption to 50 per cent. He has not put forward any cogent argument to show why it should be 50 per cent.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Minimise the mischief. What else can be done?

Shri Prabhat Kar: On that score the question is not of mischief. The point is that they are being given the right to accumulate up to 25 per cent for ten years for a particular purpose. Only the unspent amount in excess of that will be charged. There is nothing either on the question of merit or of principle on which this can be changed from 25 per cent to 50 per cent. Therefore I oppose Shri Bharucha's amendment.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Why then is there an exemption limit of even 25 per cent?

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): I neither approve of the amendment of my hon. friend, Shri Bharucha, nor the original clause itself. The question is this. What is the principle on which it is exempted from income-tax? The idea is that the amount is to be spent for a charitable purpose. Once the thing is accepted by the Government that the amount is intended for a charitable purpose, the Government has no right to think that the amount ceases to be an amount to be spent for a charitable purpose. If they do not spend, the proper remedy for the Government is to see that they do spend it. Having once accepted that a particular trust has been created and is intended for charitable purposes, it is entitled to exemption. Having taken this position Government cannot change the position because those people have not spent the money. The failure on the part of the trustees in not carrying out the purposes of the trust in a proper manner does not create a new right for the Government to impose a tax. That right is dependent on that. They have got the right to force the trustees to spend the money for a proper purpose. If they do not, the doctrine of cyprress applies in certain cases under the Trust law. The Government can take the trust in its own hands and apply those funds for a similar charitable purpose. That is

the view taken by all those who have studied the Trusts Law and the principles of jurisprudence. From that point of view I find that for the first time the Government of India is making a departure from the accepted lines on which they have been treating trust property. The explanation that has been given, namely, if you do not spend it, why should you enjoy exemption, is no doubt plausible. But it is a trust property that is being taxed. It is not a trustee's property that is being taxed. For the fault of the trustees why should the trust's property be deprived of the exemption and of the concessions which it is expected to enjoy? This principle has been followed up to this time. For the first time the hon. Finance Minister has introduced a departure. No doubt it has got all the possibility of being used for public purpose and in that way it shall be distributed for use among all the people. That is a plausible explanation, no doubt. But for a jurist and for a man who looks at the question purely from a legal point of view, it is not likely to satisfy the legal conscience of the people. I am neither in support of nor against the proposed clause. I only put in what the views of a jurist may be on a point of this kind.

Shri Nathwani: I had no mind to participate in this debate but after listening carefully to the speech just now delivered I felt that I should say something on this aspect. When income-tax exemption is claimed on the ground that the income is going to be spent for a particular purpose, namely, for a charitable purpose and if for ten years at least 25 per cent of that income is not spent, why can the income-tax law not intervene and say that no further exemption would be granted in respect of further accumulation? So far as I can see it does not prick my legal conscience. No doubt, when trust moneys are accumulated in this manner and are not utilised, it may be argued that the proper occasion . . .

conscience is also different with different persons.

Shri Morarji Desai: Otherwise there will not be lawyers in different camps.

Shri Nathwani: I am trying to show that there is nothing wrong in the income-tax law itself dealing with this aspect of exempting income from trust property. No doubt, a proper place would be when you frame a proper Trust law. Because, in several cases, we find that the trustees, instead of utilising the trust moneys for specific public charitable purposes, go on accumulating trust incomes. What is worse, they invest it in firms or in places in which they are interested. They lend these moneys to their friends; they lend the money to companies in which they are interested. May be, in order to avert such frustration of the objects of the trust, trust laws may provide for it. Here also, the Income-tax Officer can operate effectively by providing that if the income is not spent even to the extent of 25 per cent, exemption should not be granted any longer. There is nothing wrong about it. There is no principle or legal principle involved which could come in the way of Income-tax law providing for this contingency. That is all I have to say.

Shri Morarji Desai: Sir, I was surprised at the argument of my hon. friend Dr. M. S. Aney. I do not see how legal conscience comes into this matter or how a jurist's knowledge also should govern the argument about this. Let us consider all these trusts which are supposed to accumulate, and which my hon friend wants that they should be allowed to accumulate. Nobody comes in the way of anybody who creates a trust and pays income-tax on it. The Government does not interfere with it at all. When a trust is made and exemption is sought, that exemption means that the Government also has a share in the trust. That much part is contributed by the Government. It is ob-

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then legal

[Shri Morarji Desai]

vious and it does not require any argument. Therefore, it does not mean that the Government has no right to come in. The Government has every right to come in, if they want the Government also to contribute to such a trust. Otherwise, they are free to have trusts; let them pay tax and let them do whatever they like. The Government will not at all interfere. In this, the Government have a moral obligation to interfere to see that the moneys are utilised properly.

Whatever consideration had to be given was given in the Select Committee and the limits were also fixed after careful consideration of all factors. I do not think these limits should be raised now. I cannot accept the enhancing of these limits.

My hon. friend Shri M. R. Masani said something about securities. His understanding was that I was of his view that stocks and shares approved by the Government were intended to be included. That was not so. I have verified it from my officers. I have never accepted it. I have told my officers that I am not going to accept it.

Shri M. R. Masani: They were inclined to accept it.

Shri Morarji Desai: They were inclined to accept it; that is possible. I do not accept it. This applies only to the accumulated part. It does not apply to the other part of the trust. If we allow these people to accumulate, to see that they are properly utilised and properly maintained, I think they ought to be invested in Government securities. If they are invested in government securities, that also helps public causes, public causes which are useful for all people. Therefore, I do not accept any of these amendments.

Shri M. R. Masani: Will the hon. Minister explain amendment No. 91?

Shri Morarji Desai: I will speak about it.

Amendment No. 3 is this:

Page 22, for lines 35 and 36, substitute—

“(4) For the purposes of this section, ‘property held under trust’ includes a business undertaking so held, and where a claim is made that the income of any such undertaking shall not be included in the total income of the persons in receipt thereof, the Income-tax Officer shall have power to determine the income of such undertaking in accordance with the provisions of this Act relating to assessment; and where any income so determined is in excess of the income as shown in the accounts of undertaking, such excess shall be deemed to be applied to purposes other than charitable or religious purposes and accordingly chargeable to tax within the meaning of sub-section (3).”

Amendment No. 91, I had already read out.

In the first amendment, serial No. 3, we have added this. When we have allowed any business to be undertaken by a charitable trust and its profits to be utilised, we should also see that the business is not so utilised as to give money to whomever they like. The full income is not utilised for charitable purpose because these things will not be examined by the Income-tax Officers. There will be no return because they are exempt from income-tax. It is, therefore, necessary to see that Income-tax officers have power to go through the accounts wherever they find it necessary to do so. If they find that moneys have been applied besides business requirements to purposes other than charitable purposes, by making payments to relatives or offi-

cers or other people as they like, the excess amount so used is going to be liable for income-tax. That is the purpose of this: to see that the business which is run is run solely for charitable purposes. That is why, when this large concession was made for charitable trusts, I thought this safeguard was necessary. Therefore, this amendment has been brought in.

The other one only clarifies it further. Otherwise, it does not change it in any way. The meaning is not changed. But, it does not leave any loophole for any other argument that it is taxable in the previous year and if it is not so taxed, it will go to build the accumulation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Am I to put any amendment separately: Nos. 13, 14, 18, 19?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: They may be put together.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I may link Amendment No. 20 with Shri Naushir Bharucha's amendments.

Shri M. R. Masani: As you like.

Amendments Nos. 13, 14, 18, 19 and 20 were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"Page 22, lines 32 to 34, for 'shall be deemed to be the income of such person of the previous year in which it is so applied or ceases to be so accumulated or set apart', substitute— /

'or is not utilised for the purpose for which it is so accumulated in the year immediately following the expiry of the period allowed in this behalf, shall be deemed to be the income of such person of the previous year in which it is so applied, or ceases to be so accumulated or set apart or, as the case may be, of the

previous year immediately following the expiry of the period aforesaid.' " (91).

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 22, for lines 35 and 36, substitute—

"(4) For the purposes of this section "property held under trust" includes a business undertaking so held, and where a claim is made that the income of any such undertaking shall not be included in the total income of the persons in receipt thereof, the Income-tax Officer shall have power to determine the income of such undertaking in accordance with the provisions of this Act relating to assessment; and where any income so determined is in excess of the income as shown in the accounts of the undertaking, such excess shall be deemed to be applied to purposes other than charitable or religious purposes and accordingly chargeable to tax within the meaning of subsection (3)." (3)

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 11, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 11, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 12—Income of trusts or institutions from voluntary contributions.)

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

Page 23, omit lines 1 to 8. (21)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Anything to be said by the hon. Minister?

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not accept his amendment.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I would like to explain briefly.

Shri Morarji Desai: This is about 75 per cent given to another trust, one trust making contribution to another trust?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: This relates to a different thing.

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not accept it. I will say why I do not accept it.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: May I point out, Sir, what happens in practice is, several trusts combine for a purpose, if the object is a bigger one, beyond the capacity of one trust. As I mentioned yesterday, when the hon. Finance Minister was absent from the House, actually, one trust may give a piece of land. Another trust may donate for the construction of the building and a third trust may provide for maintenance. It is possible that one trust may be asked to do the thing, and the other trusts may donate. But under clause 12, any donation given by one trust to another would be regarded as income of the receiving trust. If I give individually any donation or contribution to a trust for a charitable purpose, that is not regarded as income of the receiving trust, but if a trust, which is nothing but an association of individuals, gives, then, that is regarded as income of the receiving trust.

My objection to it is, first, that action on co-operative principle by trusts would not be practicable as a result of this; secondly, often, bigger trusts helping smaller trusts will be hard-hit by this because that will be regarded as part of the income. What is the charm in my trust paying another trust a lakh of rupees, if that lakh is to be regarded as income and heavy tax is to be taken on that? It does not stand to reason at all. There

is no logic at all, and on moral grounds also it is not desirable that this should be done.

Shri Morarka: May I say a word about this, because this amendment was introduced by the Select Committee? If this amendment were not there, then the entire purpose of the entire clause 11 would be defeated very easily, because then, the only thing that one trust will have to do is to form another trust and between themselves, they can go on giving donations, and, thus, 75 per cent would be deemed to have been spent by one trust for a public charitable purpose. In order that that loophole may not be there, and it may be plugged effectively, this amendment has been brought in.

The analogy which my hon. friend gives about an individual giving donations is not applicable here, because if a trust gives money to an individual, then, in the hands of the individual, it may be taxable.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I was talking about an individual giving to a trust, not the other way about.

Shri Morarka: Even if an individual gives money to a trust, then it becomes income of the trust, and out of that income, the trust has to spend 75 per cent, but if one trust gives to another trust, then the income in the hands of the receiving trust is not taxable; therefore, the provision of 75 per cent would be evaded and no tax would be attracted, and, therefore, the entire purpose of clause 11 would be defeated.

That was the reason why sub-clause (2) of this clause was introduced by the Select Committee, and very advisedly too. There is nothing illogical about it. It is very necessary.

Shri Morarji Desai: My hon. friend forgets that donations are excluded from accumulations. This is how these things will all be covered up, which he does not want to realise.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put amendment No. 21 to the vote of the House. The question is:

Page 23, omit lines 1 to 8. (21)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 12 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 12 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall take up the rest of the clauses on the next day.

14.33 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

EIGHTY-SEVENTH REPORT

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav (Malegaon): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Eighty-Seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 23rd August, 1961."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Eighty-seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 23rd August, 1961."

The motion was adopted.

14.33½ hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: BAN ON EMPLOYMENT OF RETIRED GOVERNMENT SERVANTS—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri Bhadauria on the 11th August, 1961, namely—

"This House is of opinion that Government should bring forward suitable legislation to debar retired Government employees from being re-employed in any Government or private service."

Out of 1 hour and 15 minutes allotted for the discussion, 1 hour and 11 minutes have already been taken up. There are only four minutes left. Shall I give it to the hon. Mover? I have to call the Minister yet.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I have also to intervene.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes, certainly.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Let us extend the time by half an hour more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That will be difficult, because then there will be other Members who would suffer because their resolutions may not come up.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Let us extend it by half an hour.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right; let us spend half an hour more on this. Shri Tangamani may have a few minutes. Then, I shall call the hon. Minister.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): I rise to support the resolution moved by my hon. friend Shri Bhadauria on the 11th August, 1961.

[Shri Tangamani]

I would like to point out that exemption may be made in the case of class III and class IV employees; also, in certain suitable cases, exemption could be made for re-employment in Government service. There can be no objection, in principle, to the utilisation of the services of capable provided they are fit in body and mind, after the age of superannuation. The objection is, however, to the abuse of the practice.

I remember that on a previous occasion, a discussion was raised on the question of reappointment of re-employment of members of the Railway Board. I distinctly remember that the names of several distinguished members of the railway board who are now in private employment were also mentioned. I also remember that on another occasion, when a discussion arose as to whether the appointment of the former Comptroller and Auditor-General as the Chairman of the Third Finance Commission would not come within the mischief of this.

The framers of the Constitution have thought it fit to provide that those who are in high position should not be lured by any kind of promise when they are in office, and, therefore, they have placed these restrictions. I shall mention only three articles in this connection. The first is article 124 (7) which says:

"No person who has held office as a Judge of the Supreme Court shall plead or act in any court or before any authority within the territory of India."

Distinctly, the framers of the Constitution want to raise the status of the judges of the Supreme Court and they do not want them to practise in the Supreme Court or in any other court in India after their retirement. Here, I must admit that I read in one of the papers the other day that a former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court was taking up some appoint-

ment or had taken up some appointment in the Fruit Packers' Association or something like that, but I find that he has subsequently resigned from that post. But that was a thing which really pained me, when I first learnt of his appointment.

Then, a salutary provision has been made in article 319 (a), which says:

"the Chairman of the Union public Service Commission shall be ineligible for further employment either under the Government of India or under the Government of a State."

A similar provision applies to the members of the State Public Service Commission.

Again, there is article 148(4) which says:

"The Comptroller and Auditor-General shall not be eligible for further office either under the Government of India or under the Government of any State after he has ceased to hold his office."

Here, I would like to recall how there was a discussion initiated by me as to whether it was proper on the part of the former Comptroller and Auditor-General to have accepted the post of the chairman of the Third Finance Commission. The hon. speaker was pleased to observe:

"Although it may not be an office of profit, still, holding an office which is directly under the Government of India may not be a very salutary practice."

Nearly nine members have spoken on this resolution, and I find that six of them, including one Member from the ruling party, did support this resolution. I was pained to find that two or three Members who did not support this could not find any other argument except to state that the talents should not be wasted.

I, for one, would like that those who hold class I posts may be given even more pension; their pension may be enhanced, but their position and their status should not be frittered away by this kind of subsequent appointments.

I remember several Members mentioning the case of the former Secretary-General of the External Affairs Ministry, who immediately after retirement has become a paid director of Messrs. Martin Burns; several encomia were paid to him by no less a person than the Prime Minister. When we find that such a person of eminence, has secured such a post within even a period of six months after his retirement, that is not a very good thing either for Government or for the post which he was holding.

One Member who did oppose this resolution said that persons in authority—he meant class I officers—should not seek employment for at least two years after retirement. As I mentioned earlier, I do not oppose the idea that the services of persons who have retired may be utilised in the public sector. I shall be failing in my duty, if I do not mention the name of one officer who retired from the railways, and who, I think, was also there on the railway board. I would like to mention his name also. He was one Mr. Ganapati who was responsible for the Chittaranjan, and who was also responsible for building the Integral Coach Factory in time, and whose services in Rourkela have also been appreciated not only by Government but by the employees there also. When we went to Rourkela, we were told that this officer lost his young daughter because there was no proper medical treatment for her. Let not the same be repeated in the case of other employees. Such men are there and their talents should be utilised. If they are utilised by the public sector, I shall be very happy.

But the real point which prompted my hon. friend, the Mover, to come forward with this Resolution is that those who are in power, who have got access to several documents and several secrets of administration should not sell their talents to the private sector. On the previous occasion, I referred to certain articles written by those who were paid by the Government which go against the policy of Government. These articles sought to oppose the public sector. It is this kind of practice which I felt should be discouraged. There must be some move on the part of Government to discourage at least those persons in authority who within a period of at least two years should not take up position in private service and then write articles criticising Government and their policy.

Today we were discussing a very important Bill, the Income-tax Bill. It is a very good thing that the whole income-tax law of 1922 has been revised on the advice of the Law Commission. Several Members have addressed themselves to the point that there has been evasion of the law and the law can be evaded by big business. To my surprise, I found that one of the highest officers, a former Commissioner of Income-tax, is today the consultant of a big business. How can improvement take place because these people who know the workings of the department will be in a position to tell them—I do not suggest that they are going to tell them—all about them. The purpose of appointing them in big business is to see that these talents are utilised for evasion or purposes not beneficial to the Government or the community.

This is the main point on which I wanted to add to the feelings of many Members. I hope when he intervenes the hon. Minister will appreciate the spirit of the Resolution and indicate to us the methods Government are going to adopt to discourage this type of practice of taking appointments by retired government servants in the top category.

Shri Datar: The hon. Mover of this Resolution has put it in very wide terms. The preliminary objection that arises is whether such an absolute ban can be imposed either upon Government servants or—it may also be noted—on the employers in private enterprise. You will kindly see that the wording is:

"This House is of opinion that Government should bring forward suitable legislation to debar retired government employees from being re-employed in any government or private service".

My first objection is whether any such restrictive ban can be imposed on retired government servants in the wide terms in which the hon. Mover wants us to accept it. Secondly the question arises whether there are any instances where our officers after retirement have abused the position that they formerly held and gave certain unwarranted advantages to their subsequent employers. Therefore, I should like to point out to this House that the circumstances are not of such a nature as to invite the imposition of such a ban, even if it may be otherwise constitutional to do so.

The Resolution resolves itself into two portions. One is that they should not be re-employed in government service at all. Secondly, it is said that they should not be employed in the private sector. For that purpose, he wants restrictive legislation binding on both the Government as also the private sector. So far as Government are concerned, you are aware that we did not accept a recommendation of the Central Pay Commission for the purposes of raising the age of superannuation to 58 because we were anxious that the present age of superannuation, 55, should be adhered to for a variety of reasons so that, as some hon. Members have pointed out, young men should also have an opportunity of occupying such posts. But side by side, it was also to be noted that there are circumstances where there ought to be some sort of

extension of service or re-employment. Government have issued rules stating that specially when there are scientific or technical personnel, when a man belonging to this category retires and the question arises whether he should be re-employed or his services extended, it should be considered. Government have laid it down that in all such cases either of extension or re-employment, the interests of Government ought always to reign supreme. Therefore, in any particular case, the services of an experienced officer are necessary to be continued, Government will re-employ him or will give him extension.

There is a slight technical distinction between extension and re-employment. Extension would be continuation of service and would be confined to the post he had held, whereas in re-employment, there is no such idea of treating it as pensionable and, secondly, he may be appointed to any other post as well.

The general rule in such cases is that Government follow the principle that public interest alone has to be taken into account and not any sort of benefit accruing to the officer concerned. Then certain relaxations have been laid down so far as technical and scientific personnel are concerned. In spite of all the attempts we have been making, as the House is aware, there is still considerable paucity of scientific and technical personnel. In some cases, we have even to go to foreign countries and accept the service of experts on certain terms they demand from us. So these also have to be taken into account. It is not merely that any person can be fit to carry on any work. In fact, the assumption underlying the present Resolution is that any man can carry on any work. That is not at all correct. Secondly, we also take care to see that before an officer occupying, say, a class I post of the all India services retires, attempts are made to

see to it that another officer is properly trained.

Further, whenever it is found that any person desires to accept what is called a commercial appointment under a private firm or business, he cannot do so until two years afterwards if he is a class I officer or if he is an officer of the all-India services, until he has taken permission from Government, because Government would consider whether the advantages that he had and the knowledge that he had were likely to be utilised by him after retirement after acceptance of any such private service. If it is found after enquiries that the particular private undertaking he wants to enter has had no connection with him in his official capacity either with him or with the department, then such a permission is granted. Otherwise such a permission is not granted at all. Certain other rules have also been laid down. The hon. Member who spoke last made a reference to the income-tax Bill also. There also we are going to make a rule. Any officer of the income-tax department otherwise qualified to practise is debarred from practising before any income-tax authority for a period of two years from the date of his retirement or resignation. So, that rule also has been introduced. Wherever a man's services are sought to be extended for what can be called extraneous reasons—not reasons of Government interest—then naturally, he will not be granted such permission.

Then again, a permanent ban cannot be put on the retired servant. After all he is a citizen and is entitled to carry on his work and to follow any profession and to enter any service that he desires but in the interest of the non-abuse of the position that he got under Government service, it has been found reasonable to lay down a restriction and that is the reason why two years' limit had been laid down. Within two years, if he seeks any such employment, he has to take the permission of the Government. If he is in pensionable service,

it has been further laid down that any violation of such a rule would entail the stoppage of his pension. That is the way in which indirectly this restriction can be properly exercised. Lastly, such instances are not many. I have got before me figures about the permission granted in such cases. In 1956-57 there were only 58 cases of class I officers. The number of IAS, IPS and other officers runs into thousands and out of them only 58 cases were granted permission. In 1957-58 the number was 48; the next year, it was 70. The total for the three years is 176. Permission was granted in all cases except nine persons where it was found that it would not be in public interest to do so. So far as the extension of service is concerned, in 1957-58 there were only 215 cases of extension. They were not for a long period at all. Let it not be supposed that we grant extension or employment as a matter of course; we want to reduce the period also and the most important criterion is public interest. Now, so far as these 215 cases are concerned, cases in which the period was less than six months were 22, between six months and one year, 62; between one and two years, 22, between two and three years, 7; and over three years only 4. This number is very small when compared to the thousands of officers in class I. In 1958-59 the number was only 43. There is another kind of case also that applies to displaced government servants who came over to India after having occupied some Government position in the present Pakistan and the former States of Sind, etc. In their cases, before they are superannuated, Government have to consider their service in Pakistan also for the purpose of finalising their pension papers. It is for this purpose that a relaxation has been made so far as this rule is concerned. So, when the pension papers are not available and when certain material which is absolutely essential is not available either from Pakistan or otherwise, re-employment is granted to such people on humanitarian grounds. It may also be noted that in

[Shri Datar]

1958-59 the number was about 139 so far as re-employment is concerned and in 1959-60 it was 119 in respect of class I and 111 in respect of class II. Thus you will find that Government take the fullest care to see that whenever an extension is to be granted or re-employment is made, it is to be done solely in the public interest.

The question to be considered is whether his service is absolutely essential, whether he can or cannot be replaced by any other person. We always insist upon a particular department training officers well in advance before the particular officer superannuates. When there is paucity so far as technical and scientific personnel is concerned, Government take full care to see that Government work is not affected and development projects are not impeded.

Lastly, in respect of private service, they are their own masters. So far as the development of India is concerned, we naturally give the largest amount of importance to the public sector. But in the Indian economy we have got the private sector as well and the private sector has also to subserve the public interest. When this question arose some years ago, our late Home Minister, Pantji had to consider the whole question. He laid down that in proper cases, subject to the condition that the Government's interests were not affected, we ought to encourage private sector also and we ought to encourage people who are fairly energetic and have sufficient vitality to take service to improve their chances as well as for another human reason. When a man is drawing a high pay and he is to retire, then his income drops by a large extent. When it drops like that, it is far less than even half of what he was drawing, in that case he ought to be allowed, at least on humanitarian grounds, to supplement his income by proper and legitimate methods. But if he abuses his position, action has to be taken. My hon. friend put it very widely and in some

cases used unfair and uncharitable expressions also about the Government servants. So far as the general class of Government servants are concerned, they are carrying their work efficiently and you can trust them and their probity even after they have retired from Government service. It is not as if they carry on their work honestly while in Government service but the moment they retire they think of personal aggrandisement and make wrong use of the opportunities that they had or of the experience they had gathered while in Government service.

That is not a correct position to state.

15 hrs.

May I now turn, in general terms, to the various hon. Members who brought in certain names? In respect of those names that they brought in, the information was in a large number of cases absolutely inaccurate. Actually, there are certain Government servants who have been taken over to public Government undertakings. That does not mean that they have retired; that does not mean that they have been taken in only for the purpose of advancing their own interests. A number of officers whose names were mentioned by hon. Members have been in Government service, and they have been carrying on their work even now with full efficiency; especially when such public undertakings have to be started and especially when we require a large number of experienced people in respect of the administrative as also other fields, it is in the interests of the nation that we utilise the services of such officers. We utilise them especially because of the very rich and ripe wisdom and experience that they have had during their long years of service.

Lastly, may I also mention that they are also patriots? That aspect

should be understood. Let us not damn this very important class of officers. Our developmental work has to be carried on through the machinery of a large body of Government servants and official personnel. If they do not work properly, if they work unfairly, if they take undue advantage, then we have the Government Servants' Conduct Rules and under that, they can be pulled up and proper action can be taken against them. In proper cases they can even be dismissed from service. That is what Government have been doing.

It is not in proper taste to go on speaking about officers including those in the judicial service in highly unfair terms. It was stated by one hon. Member—I would not like to repeat that word which he used—that the Constitution was being strangled by them for the purpose of a future advantage to themselves after retirement. I should like on this occasion to correct that impression about the officers in general and the officers in the judicial service in particular. They do not look forward to their re-employment or to the employment under Government undertakings. In all such cases, often times, as you are aware, even the hon. Members opposite insist that a particular piece of work or an enquiry ought to be carried on through a retired high court judge or a retired Supreme Court judge, and thus, indirectly, they give compliments to our high officers and rightly so. But when they discuss the whole question in a certain manner, certain expressions are used which are far from correct and which are far from dignified and which are likely to be mistaken by the citizens of India.

Our judicial officers in particular are doing very well without expecting anything more than what they are legitimately getting for the purpose of administering justice in an even-handed manner between people and people and, as you are aware, between the people and the Govern-

ment also. They are no respecter of persons or institutions. Therefore, certain unfortunate expressions which were used by certain hon. friends should not be taken very seriously. Possibly, in the heat of the moment, these expressions have been used. We should try to see that our officers are encouraged whenever they carry on their good work. We should not make any sweeping remarks about the officers and others.

As I have stated, the Government have in their armoury more than sufficient powers to take action against a defaulting officer. In the circumstances, I should like to oppose this resolution. I should also like to point out to the sponsor of this resolution that it would not be in the interests of the development of India, if, by such a sweeping resolution or any sweeping legislation, he wants us to accede to his wish; then we will be depriving ourselves of the services of a large class of officers, even though, under the existing rules, they are superannuated at a certain age. I have seen a number of officers who have to be superannuated at 55 even though they could carry on their work very well. But here, we have rightly not accepted the Central Pay Commission's report, because we desire that other younger people should also have a chance. But it does not mean that in all proper cases, when there is no officer to take up that particular position, we should deny ourselves the advantages of the ripe wisdom and the experience of retired officers. Therefore, I would request the hon. Mover of this resolution not to press this resolution. If he presses, we shall have to oppose it.

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भवीरवा (इटवा)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने जिस समय ११ अगस्त को यह प्रस्ताव सदन में उपस्थित किया था, मैं ने यह निश्चित किया था कि यदि शासक दल के माननीय सदस्यों और माननीय मिनिस्टर आफ स्टेट की तरफ से कुछ प्रभावशाली और प्राणवान् तथ्य मेरे इस संकल्प के

[श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरि १]

विरोध में उपस्थित किये जायेंगे, तो मैं इसे अवश्य ही वापस ले लूंगा। लेकिन शासक दल के सब माननीय सदस्यों और अभी अभी माननीय मिनिस्टर आफ़ स्टेट के भाषण सुन कर मैं ने यह अनुभव किया कि कोई भी ऐसे तथ्य अभी तक इस सम्बन्ध में नहीं रखे गये कि जिस से मैं इस संकल्प को वापस लू।

एक बात यह कही गई है कि सेवा से निवृत्त कुछ अधिकारियों पर कीचड़ उछाला गया है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा मेरा या हमारे किसी भी सदस्य का कोई इरादा नहीं था। मैं बहुत ही साफ़ शब्दों में बताना चाहता हूँ कि खुदा की तरफ़ से न तो कोई ईमानदार पैदा होता है और न बेईमान बन कर आता है; कुछ ऐसे सर्कमस्टान्सिज, कुछ ऐसी स्थितियाँ होती हैं, जो आदमी को ईमानदार और बेईमान बनाती हैं। हम को, आप को और विशेष तौर पर शासन को इस बात पर हमेशा ध्यान रखना होगा, कड़ाई रखनी होगी कि हम ऐसे साधन अपने कर्मचारियों को उपलब्ध न होने दें, जिस से कि उन में कोई खराबी आ जाये।

जहाँ तक इस प्रस्ताव का प्रश्न है, यह प्रस्ताव किसी व्यक्ति विशेष के बारे में, या किसी व्यक्ति विशेष को देख कर उपस्थित नहीं किया गया है। यह प्रस्ताव और इस की मंशा नीतियों और बुनियादी सिद्धान्तों पर आधारित है और उन्हीं बुनियादी नीतियों और सिद्धान्तों के आधार पर मैं ने यह प्रस्ताव इस सदन में उपस्थित किया है। आज भी मेरा यह मत है कि सेवा से निवृत्त कर्मचारियों के नजी क्षेत्र में, या सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में जाने पर जब तक प्रतिबन्ध नहीं लगेगा, तब तक हम अपने शासन की गोपनीयता को कायम नहीं रख सकते हैं। पिछले दिनों जब हिन्दुस्तान में दलाई लामा साहब आने नहीं पाये और उन के आने की खबर हिन्दुस्तान के अखबारों में निकल भी नहीं पाई कि उस से पूर्व ही चीन के अखबार और रेडियो ने उस खबर को

प्रकाशित और प्रसारित कर दिया। हिन्दुस्तान की हुकूमत के लिये यह एक बहुत बड़ी चेतावनी है।

मैं ने उस दिन भी कहा था और आज भी दोहराता हूँ कि जो अधिकारी रिटायर होने वाले होते हैं, रिटायर होने के पहले ही उन की एक आख़ सरकारी काम पर और एक आख़ हिन्दुस्तान के समायादारों के दफ़्तरों पर और शानदार बंगलों पर लगी रहती है। जैसे ही उन्हें छुट्टी मिलती है वे लोग वहाँ जा कर के वे प्राइवेट सेक्टर के किसी ग्रैंडरटेकिंग में लग जाते हैं। जिन सरकारी पदों पर उन्होंने काम किया होता है और जिन कर्मचारियों ने उनको मानत रह कर काम किया होता है, उन पर उनका कुछ न कुछ प्रभाव होना ही है और उन के उस दफ़्तर से चले जाने के बाद भी वह प्रभाव अपने स्थान पर बना रहता है और वे वहाँ से कई तरह के काम निकलवान में सफल हो जाते हैं। इससे हमेशा ही दफ़्तरों की गोपनीयता जोकि शासन का एक छिपा हुआ और बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण अंग है, अंग होने का खतरा बना रहता है, उसमें हमेशा दरार पड़न का अवसर रहता है, मौका रहता है। इस वास्ते मैं माननीय मंत्री जी तथा इस सदन से अपील करूंगा कि हम को एक जीभ से काम करना चाहिये। हम देखते हैं कि जब हम सदन से बाहर होते हैं तो इस प्रकार के संकल्पों के समर्थन में बहुत कुछ कह जाते हैं, लेकिन जब सदन के बाहर बोलने के लिए खड़े होते हैं तो दूसरी ही जीभ से बोलते हैं, इस प्रकार के संकल्पों का विरोध करते हैं। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि एक जीभ होनी चाहिये और वही बात कहें और करें जो हम सदन के अन्दर या सदन से बाहर कहते हैं। यह जो संकल्प है, यह जो प्रस्ताव है, अगर यह सही और ठीक है तो सदन के अन्दर और सदन के बाहर दोनों जगहों पर सही और ठीक है और अगर सही और ठीक नहीं है तो दोनों जगहों में से कहीं भी सही और ठीक नहीं है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर देश की बेरोज़गारी को, देश की बकारी को खत्म करना है तो फिर हर हालत में इस संकल्प को स्वीकार अपको करना ही होगा। अगर इस मुल्क के अन्दर काम में तेज़ी, फुर्ती और चुस्ती लानी है, तो उसके लिए भी यह आवश्यक है कि इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार कर लिया जाये। राष्ट्र के निर्माण की बात माननीय मंत्री जी ने कही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर राष्ट्र के निर्माण का जज़बा उनके मस्तिष्क में है तो उससे कहीं अधिक मात्रा में वह हिन्दुस्तान के हर इन्सान के मस्तिष्क में है। हर हिन्दुस्तान का इन्सान इस देश को एक नया रूप देना चाहता है और हिन्दुस्तान को नये ढंग पर बनाना और बसाना चाहता है। इस वास्ते अगर हिन्दुस्तान को नये ढंग पर बनाना और बसाना है तो मेरे इस संकल्प के समर्थन में, मैं चाहूँगा, सभी माननीय सदस्य मत दें और इसे पास करें।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"This House is of opinion that Government should bring forward suitable legislation to debar retired Government employees from being re-employed in any Government or private service."

The Resolution was negatived

15.14 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: FIXATION OF PRICE OF JUTE AND DISCUSSION RE: SCARCITY OF RAW JUTE*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Venkateswar Rao. He is absent. Shri Indrajit Gupta.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta—South West): **Mr. Deputy-Speaker,** this resolution was allotted to the Food and Agriculture Ministry. But I do not see anybody here from that Ministry.

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): I am looking after this.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I am very happy. I beg to move:

"This House is of opinion that minimum and maximum prices of raw jute should be statutorily fixed and enforced."

Happily, as circumstances have it, this debate becomes rather in the nature of a continuation of a similar debate which took place yesterday and which is still unfinished on a very similar and allied subject. Therefore, my task is made somewhat easier, because the same Minister also is here and it is not necessary for me to repeat many of the things said yesterday.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then he should be brief.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I shall be as brief as I can. Today there is a specific issue in this resolution—the question of fixation of price of raw jute. As far as we are able to learn, at this very moment perhaps today there is a conference taking place between the Central Government and representatives of the IJMA in Delhi to discuss this very question. Therefore, the debate in his House has a very significant bearing upon what the possible future outcome of this discussion on price fixation is going to be.

The problem, as we see it, is this. I do not think there is anybody who on principle theoretically disputes the case for the fixation of a floor or minimum price. As I had mentioned yesterday, the Chief Minister of my State, Dr. B. C. Roy has only a couple of days ago emphasised this point in a public statement and made it quite clear that unless some arrangement is made for the fixation of a floor price, neither will the jute cultivator be guaranteed any sort of protection against the interests which are trying to fleece him, viz., the middlemen and the jute mills and the big jute dealers

*The Chair later decided that the discussion re: Scarcity of Raw Jute may be taken up together with that on the Resolution re: Fixation of Price of Jute (Vide Cois 259-60).

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against whom he is helpless according to Dr. Roy, nor will the future of jute cultivation be put on any kind of stable or reliable basis if the cultivator is not assured of a future in which he can be sure that by expanding the acreage under raw jute, he will be assured of an economic price.

I do not wish to quote other official sources, but I shall give one example. In 1954, very leading and prominent officials of the Government—Food and Agriculture Ministry—and the Indian Central Jute Committee gave evidence before the Jute Enquiry Commission, in which they said that they were of opinion that without the fixation of minimum price, it would not be possible to protect the raw jute cultivator. So, I take it that there is no dispute on principle on this question.

If we study the trend of raw jute prices over the last few years, the thing that strikes us most is not that the price is low every year, but the sharp fluctuations in price from season to season. If the index figures of prices of raw jute are looked at, it will be found that with a base of 1914 equal to 100, the index moved up to 188, which was the average for the four years from 1944-45. From 188, it went up to 322 and in 1954 it came down to 248. Then it went up to 283 and then to 350 and from 350 in 1958 it came down to 331 and so on. These sharp fluctuations are there.

Within these sharp fluctuations, we also find another pattern which does not fluctuate so much. At a particular time of the year, when the time is approaching for the new raw jute crop to come into the market, when the time comes for the peasant to go to the market with his raw jute, the prices always tend to go down. This year is no exception to that. As I said earlier, the raw jute prices have fallen in the Calcutta Market over the last two months from Rs. 62 per maund to about Rs. 31 or Rs. 32 per maund, which is the prevailing price. A

catastrophic fall has taken place, has been engineered, with this end in view. This year the jute crop is going to be a very big crop, a bumper crop perhaps. When the jute crop comes into the market, by putting pressure on the cultivators, the price can be lowered and jute can be got cheaply from the peasants, who have got no holding power whatsoever. We find this pattern every year. I do not have time to go into details. It happened in 1958 and this pattern has been repeated every time. Once the jute goes out of the cultivators' hands into the hands of middlemen, we find the opposite tendency beginning. The price begins to rise again. This year in 1961 and also towards the end of 1960, we saw how after the raw jute had gone completely out of the hands of the cultivator, the price was pushed up by middlemen and the speculators in the Calcutta market up to the unprecedented level of Rs. 60 or Rs. 62. The cultivator had not got any benefit out of them. Those prices were manoeuvred by the speculators and the jute mills have said that they would not be able to buy Indian jute.

Pandit J. P. Jyotishi (Sagar): That happens with every agricultural commodity.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: But all agricultural commodities do not amass Rs. 140 crores of foreign exchange. All agricultural commodities are not used for making goods in which we enjoy a near monopoly position in foreign markets. At one time it was almost a total monopoly. Even today despite competition, about 88 per cent. of the market is still controlled by Indian jute goods. That is why this particular commodity, unlike others, has a particular importance and significance for our country.

So, Sir, the position is this, that up to date Government has never made any attempt whatsoever to regulate or control the prices. Raw jute market has been left completely at the mercy of those forces which are naturally

considerably stronger than the poor cultivator—the middleman, the jute dealer, the agents of the mills. I would stress on this point, that latterly, over the last few years, the jute mills themselves have been directly coming into the market much more than they used to previously; that is to say, the mill companies have appointed their own agents and dealers over many many areas and are trying to buy direct from the jute grower, in that sense, beating down the prices.

The position is this. This year no minimum jute price or anything of that kind was fixed before the sowing season began. A very big crop has come. That is good. We are pleased about it. Now, when the market is beginning to receive this new jute crop, once again the prices are being forced down by a number of measures which have taken place during the last two or three months in an organised conspiracy, I should say, by the Indian Jute Mills Association. The artificial reduction of production in the mills by reducing the working hours, sealing of looms, block closures and so on, has produced an atmosphere where the peasants, the cultivators are probably made to understand that the industry is in a bad position, it is not able to run to full capacity, the mills would not operate for normal hours, and if they do not get rid of their jute just now by selling it at any price later on they would be saddled with it and they would not know what to do with it. Therefore, a pressure is created, as it has been created in the past so many times. Again it has been created now.

Therefore, Sir, the urgency of this question has arisen and because of that these conference are taking place. A number of public statements have been made. Dr. Roy has made one statement. I find from the papers today that our Food and Agriculture Minister has made a statement in Calcutta only two days ago. The heading given is: "The Union Govern-

ment will shortly do something, says Patil". In the course of that he says:

"The Government of India would shortly do something so that the minimum price for jute get fixed as has been done in the case of sugar cane."

He has said many other things also. So this topic seems to be very much on the agenda. Therefore, we are pressing now for this very strongly, that after proper consultations with the West Bengal Government and the other State Governments who are interested in the production of raw jute, in consultation with the various other interests that are connected with this trade and industry, in consultation, I will say, also with the representatives of the cultivators and the jute mill workers who are the indirect sufferers from this constant fluctuation of the market, the Government should as speedily as possible take a decision on this matter and fix a minimum price.

How is this price to be fixed? The only formula which can be suggested at this stage is, naturally, that the actual cost of production to the cultivator—it may vary from State to State or region to region, I grant that—should be assessed. It is not a very difficult thing to do, because the elements in entering into cost of production in raw jute are comparatively simple. There is the question of cost of his seeds, the cost of the fertiliser which he might be able to procure, water for which he does not pay any cost, and the rest of it his own labour and the transport involved in his taking the jute crop from his field to the market. If after this assessment is made and on the basis of that assessment a price is fixed which returns to him the cost which he has incurred and also gives him a slight margin of profit, it will act as an incentive to him to go ahead in the next sowing season also so that he does not reduce the acreage or transfer it to paddy or some other crop. The cost of production can be assessed and a price fixed. My information is that the cost of pro-

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duction of the cultivator this year in Bengal, at any rate, has been in the neighbourhood of Rs. 35 to Rs. 40. It is quite likely, the cost of production is also going up.

I would state here, the Government has failed in its duty in other respects too. Everybody knows that the yield per acre in our country is very low. Quite a lot has been done since partition to develop jute acreage, out of necessity because we have been deprived of the original source of our raw jute supply. But the position still is, the yield per acre in India is round about 2.85 to 3 bales per acre whereas in Pakistan it is 4 or over 4 and in some other countries it is higher.

The yield per acre depends on the assistance the Government is going to give to jute cultivators in the form of fertilisers, proper and cheap supply of fertilisers, seeds, retting facilities and so on. It is not being provided in an adequate measure. Therefore, his cost of production has gone up. He has to buy fertilisers, seeds etc. at his own cost. Then there are the labour charges. The transport charges have also gone up. That is why I say that the cost of production must be taken into account.

If this is not done, Sir, we will again become victims of the same cycle which has taken place from year to year. If he does not get an economic and profitable price, again next year the acreage under jute will be reduced. He will divert that to some other crop. Again there will be a shortage and the IJMA will come forward and say that they will have to restrict production and they will put the burden of it on the shoulders of the workers. Once again we will start losing our markets abroad.

Therefore, as Dr. Roy has very correctly pointed out, if a reliable and stable basis has to be provided for

this industry and this trade on which the entire economy of West Bengal depends, then this policy must be given up, this policy of doing nothing, of giving a free reign to the Jute Mills Association, to the big dealers and speculators. The Government must intervene and fix this price. I would, therefore, suggest—this is a personal suggestion—that the price should be fixed somewhere in the neighbourhood of Rs. 40 to Rs. 45—of course it will vary from region to region depending on local variation in the cost of production.

Sir, my resolution, as you will have noticed, also refers to the fixation of a maximum price. That is not the burning issue at this moment, but because the House may not get a chance to debate on this issue for some time that comes in. That comes in at a subsequent stage. At this stage when crop is being purchased from the cultivator, the question of minimum price is of immediate importance. The other thing may arise tomorrow or two months or three months hence when the crop has passed into the hands of the middlemen and it has gone to the Calcutta market where these speculative forces are very powerful. We have seen what happened this year. The prices were rocketed up to Rs. 62 per maund. At that stage Government does not intervene. Here is a speculative market. In the name of future trading, hedge trading, bulls and bears and all sorts of things, the prices are manoeuvred up in this fashion doing immense damage to the industry.

Therefore, my second suggestion is that they should regulate the minimum price to protect the cultivator and also the maximum price at a subsequent stage so that—I am not saying this in the interest of anybody except the mills, the mills should be interested in that—when the maximum price will be regulated the mills do not have to buy beyond that price.

This is in the interest of the industry itself.

But here we find the Government as usual refusing to intervene on any point whatsoever. The whole market has been left to the play and interplay of these forces which are interested in making, naturally, their own profits. Therefore, a very serious situation has developed. We are in danger of losing a good part of our foreign market due to sharp fluctuations and variation in prices. Our foreign customers are disgusted and fed up. They do not want to purchase from a market which is so unstable. They do not know from month to month what is going to happen. Therefore, if the hon. Minister like the IJMA wants to raise before us—I hope he does not—this bogey of substitutes and competition, let him remember that if any bogey of substitutes has arisen it is they who have created it, it is they who have brought it about like the Frankenstein monster, according to their own designs, but actually for the sake of making quicker profits and to damage the future interests, the long term interests of this industry.

There is one other point I wish to deal with. If the cultivator is to be strengthened and encouraged he should be assisted by Government. This is not something which I hope is terribly revolutionary. This is a simple thing. It should have been done long ago. He must be assisted by the Government, educated and assisted to grade his raw jute. No grading of raw jute is done by the cultivator. He brings his jute in one bundle, in a heap to the market. Nowadays there are certain specifications laid down by the industry and trade. Jute is classified as top, middle, bottom and so on. The jute cultivator is totally ignorant of all this. He brings all his raw jute in one heap to the mandi or the dealers' organisation. The middle man buys from him at as low a price as possible and he does the grading before he takes it to the jute mill, and

that extra profit which he is able to get by grading and assorting the jute and taking it to the gate of the jute mill goes to the pocket of the middleman. If the jute cultivators were assisted by the Government by its various organisations and machinery of the Indian Central Jute Committee and the State Government and educated on how to grade and assort raw jute before he sells it to the middleman, then he would be able legitimately to claim a higher price, and he would get it too. But, unfortunately, even that is not being done, apart from the question of not supplying proper seeds and fertilizers.

Then, I think the hon. Minister is perhaps a bit sceptical about what I say about speculation. I think everybody knows, including the Indian Jute Mills Association, how speculation is pushing up the price or pulling down the price so much. But they do not seem to worry about it, and I do not know why. Perhaps, there is one reason for it. I was looking into the answer which Shri Manubhai Shah gave on the floor of this House in reply to a question which he answered on the 13th March of this year. I am now quoting from his reply, which says:

"The operators and the mills in most cases in the Calcutta market are common and, therefore, the speculative tendency is prevalent both among the mills and the operators."

This is the secret of the whole thing actually. These very people who are running the mills, quite a number of them, under different names or in the names of different companies, are also speculators in raw jute in Phatka bazaar. Therefore, when it is profitable, they pay more attention to the production in the mills. When it is not so profitable, they enter the speculative market, if it is more profitable to do so, even at the cost of the production in the mills. Most of the mill-owners are doing it, and that is the reason why they go on shouting about the scarcity of raw jute, but not

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very much about the prices. Mr. Pilkington, the Chairman of the IJMA, did make this admission in the last annual general meeting of the IJMA on the 17th March when he said—I am quoting:—

“There is speculation, and sometimes excessive speculation in the Calcutta jute trade. No one would attempt to deny that speculation is a feature of all commodity markets, and the jute market suffers from it more than most.”

This is an admission, a confession I must say, which he made to the members of his own association who are responsible for it.

Therefore, it is not simply a question of supply and demand that if there is a good raw jute crop, the prices will go down and if there is scarcity the prices will go up. That is the basic economic law. But we have seen here that the opposite of this is happening, contrary to all normal economic laws. There is a shouting about the scarcity of raw jute and the price crashes from Rs. 62 to Rs. 30. If there is scarcity, how does this happen? Nevertheless, apart from that, the other major factor that operates is the question of speculation. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps, if any, Government intends to take to curb this kind of unhealthy speculation. Many powers have been laid down on paper and the Jute Commissioner was invested a few months ago with all sorts of powers. But, as far as I know, hardly any action has been taken by him in spite of their power. I do not know if there is any machinery even at the disposal of the Jute Commissioner. Therefore, these are things which play a vital role on the question of prices, and I hope they will be properly considered by the Government.

I now come to my final point, and I refer to that because I am anticipating the Minister raising that argument. His argument will be that our

industry is functioning in a competitive world market and, therefore, we must see that raw jute prices do not go too high as, in that case, the prices of our products would rise and we will lose the market. Now, nobody denies that raw jute prices should be lower and should not go too high. That is why I have sought in my Resolution that we must fix not only the minimum price but also the maximum price. But if you take this isolated factor of the price of raw jute and say that the whole future of jute markets depends on this, I will say it is wrong. There must be an integrated study of the whole industry as such, and, I am afraid, in that other Ministries also are concerned.

15.34 hrs.

[SHRI HEDA in the Chair]

Let me just mention a few factors which, if I may say so, counter-balance the other factors. That is to say, on the argument that raw jute prices should not be fixed at a minimum, there should be no floor, against that I am putting forward the following arguments, which paint a much rosier picture of the prospects of the industry and which you must also take into consideration. First of all, is it not a fact that in the past the home market, our domestic market, our own Indian market, the market within our own country for these jute goods was very, very small indeed? Only about 7 to 8 per cent of the total production of our mills used to be consumed internally. Now, it is a very good thing that our Five Year Plans, our industrialisation, our economic activity etc. are going up and the consumption has risen from 7 to 8 per cent to nearly 25 per cent. Almost one-fourth of the total production of our mills is now being consumed in India. This is likely to go up. So the question of competition there does not arise. That part which is consumed internally has got no competitors. That is our own market.

Secondly, this is a very important thing, even if the prices of raw jute are pegged a little higher than the IJMA would like to have them pegged, what about the other side of the picture? What about labour productivity? In 1948 there were employed in this industry a little over 3,20,000 workers, but in 1948 the production was a total of 1.48 million tons of jute goods in the whole year. In 1959 production went up from 1.48 million tons to 1.52 million tons, whereas the number of workers employed in the industry in the mean time has gone down from 3.2 lakhs to 2.1 lakhs. Nearly one lakh workers in these last 8 to 9 years have been thrown out. The labour complement has been reduced by one lakh. That money has been saved by the employers in labour costs.

According to the Central Statistical Organisation of the Government itself labour productivity index in the jute industry has gone up to 131:1 in 1956 taking 1946 as equal to 100. I want to know this. Has the Government got any machinery or means of finding out whether the benefit of this cheaper labour cost has been transferred to the customer or the consumer at all? We are told that if raw jute is kept cheap, jute goods will also be cheap and that it will be good for the consumer. It is a good argument. I want to know how much benefit of the money that has been saved on labour costs has been transferred to the customer. I will say nothing has been transferred. The whole of that has been pocketed by the mills. Has the Government got no machinery or means of finding out, of checking, assessing or calculating where this reduction of the cost price is going? Rather the NIDC has given loans of nearly Rs. 4 crores to these mills to carry out modernisation. But let me remind the hon. Minister that this reduction in the number of workers and the growth in labour productivity is not being carried out entirely by modernising the machines in the mills. A very big part of it has been carried out simply by reducing the number of workers even on the old

machines which have not been modernised. It is no use at all saying that if raw jute is kept cheap, the hessian and sacking will also be cheap. It does not follow automatically at all. We were told that if labour is cheaper, jute goods will be cheaper. It is not so. Huge savings have been made by the mills on their labour or wages bill. Has the benefit of it gone to the foreign consumer? Not at all.

Then I want to know what is being done to make these mill-owners diversify their lines of production. They are saying that they are also doing something. They are businessmen. They are also realising that they cannot go on in the way they used to 100 years ago in the good old days, when you just went on producing the old standard hessian and sacking fabric and it was sold throughout the world. Those days have gone. You have to have a modern outlook. In this industry you have to diversify your types of production. But the mentality of these old conservative people, with the old outlook, although the ownership of the mills is changing, has not changed at all. What is being done by the Government to develop more non-traditional markets? We are still pegged to the North American and Latin American markets and the Australian market. If anything goes wrong there, if recession takes place or if trade depression takes place, in North America or in Argentina or in Australia, our industry is finished. What about alternative markets? What about non-traditional markets? It is very good that some trade has developed with the socialist countries through the S.T.C. As a matter of fact, even Mr. Pilkington admits that in 1959, if China had not bought 50,000 tons more than they normally buy, our export position would have become bad. We should develop alternative markets. There are African markets; there are Middle East markets; there are South-East Asian markets. All this development is being left to the I.J.M.A. Where is the Government? What is it doing? My submission is that unless all these factors

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

are taken into account, it is totally wrong to pick out only the element of raw jute, and say, you must allow this to be as cheap as possible, otherwise, the industry has no future.

These are my submissions. I would plead with the Government to remember that this golden fibre is still capable of bringing much gold to our country. Please allow it to do that to enable the cultivators and others to get a proper return for their labour. Do not allow this golden fibre merely to be converted into sack cloth for the mill-owners and into ashes of the hopes of millions of cultivators and poor people.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"This House is of opinion that minimum and maximum prices of raw jute should be statutorily fixed and enforced."

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal (Uluberia): Mr. Chairman, I wholeheartedly support the Resolution that has been moved by Shri Indrajit Gupta. The whole economy of Bengal once was based on jute production and the jute industry, because jute was used to be grown on the one side of undivided Bengal and the jute industry was situated on the other side of West Bengal. But, unfortunately, after Partition, 75 per cent of the jute-growing areas went to Pakistan and the jute industrial area remained with us in West Bengal. Naturally, after the Partition, there was shortage of jute for being provided to the jute mills. The annual requirements of the jute mills is about 60 lakh bales. Of course, in these years, some improvement has been made both in the case of acreage under jute cultivation and also in production. In 1947-48, the acreage was about 2.66 lakh acres and the quantity of production was about 6.48 lakhs bales. In 1959-60, the acreage came to 8.24 lakh acres and the production has come to 21.70 lakh bales. This is the production in West Bengal. The balance of the shortage used to be met

from production of jute in Assam, Orissa and Bihar and the remaining portion from imports from Pakistan.

It has been stated by Shri Indrajit Gupta that jute price is fluctuating all along. But, it is fluctuating very greatly since Independence because the pattern of the raw jute market has changed to a great extent. Previously, there was a category of people who were called jute brokers, who used to go to the jute growers, give them advances before the season and after the season is over, they used to collect the jute, store it in their godowns and they used to sell the jute to the mill-owners who were mostly Europeans. At the present moment, most of the jute mills are owned by Indians. Most of the jute mill-owners have brought the jute industry in the share market. They appoint their collectors of jute in the rural areas. So, raw jute has come under the control of the jute manufacturers. The middle-men who were previously called jute brokers have been mostly eliminated and the jute manufacturers are identified with the jute brokers or middlemen. For that reason, they have been able to bring down the prices of raw jute during the season when jute is brought to the market and price is raised at the end of the season when jute is not available to the jute mills. On account of this manipulation, such fluctuations in jute prices are taking place. In the first week of July, the price of jute was about Rs. 60 per maund, but within these few days, it has come down to Rs. 30 per maund. So, there has been such a sharp fall from Rs. 60 to Rs. 32 or 30 per maund. The jute owners themselves are responsible for this. They have themselves created this scarcity of jute. On the one hand, they have deprived the workers by reducing their working hours, by sealing looms and by closing mills, of their legitimate wages. On the other hand, they have got the benefit of the low price also, and they are now reaping the benefit of low price for the mar-

ket arrivals of raw jute just during this season.

In *The Capital*, they have admitted that there was heavy speculative buying by merchants and others keen to secure a quick profit. Now, who are these buyers and merchants? They are the mill-owners themselves, or the manufacturers themselves. In raw jute, they have made a profit; in the industry, they have made profits by closing the mills, by reducing the working hours and by sealing looms. Now, when the jute season has come, they are going to make profit by purchasing jute at a reduced rate. That is the reason why even the Chief Minister of West Bengal has pleaded for fixing the minimum price of jute.

Shri Indrajit Gupta has suggested that a minimum price may be fixed at Rs. 40 or Rs. 45. That is, of course, subject to some conditions, because the price of any cash crop is related to the price of the food crop. If the price of paddy, which is the food crop in West Bengal, goes high, then, of course, it will be very difficult to maintain this ceiling for the cash crop namely jute. Naturally, the prices of all these cash crops are related to the prices of the food crops. Therefore, there cannot be any strict rule for price fixation, but Rs. 40 to Rs. 45 would be the normal price at the present moment in Bengal, per maund of jute.

Regarding grading, I would like to submit that it has been stated rightly,—and I have myself seen in my area what these jute mills are doing—the jute mills are purchasing the jute in heaps without any grading. They purchase it in a lump, and then grade it, and then they get a huge profit due to the difference in prices for the different grades.

The West Bengal Government have appointed some jute officers in different areas; but the jute officers, instead of looking after jute cultivation, are engaged in other work, such as relief operations or other Government works, with the result that there is

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nobody to look after jute cultivation or the production of jute.

We find that the production of jute per acre has come down. In 1948-49, the jute production was 6.48 lakh bales in 2.66 lakh acres; in 1959-60, after these twelve years, the production has come down, because we are now producing 21.70 lakh bales in 8.24 lakh acres.

A Jute Commissioner has also been appointed, and he has been armed with great many powers, but we have seen during the last few months how helpless he is, because he does not exercise his influence or his powers. As a result of this speculation, Government thought that jute should be taken out of the forward share market, but he could not do anything. He could only suspend the forward market in jute for about fifteen to twenty days, but again, jute began to figure in the forward market, or it was taken into the forward share market again.

It was also stated that without the Jute Commissioner's permission, no jute products would be allowed to be exported. But we find in the papers that jute products worth several lakhs of rupees were exported without his permission, but they were detected in the precincts of the port and attached by Government. But ultimately the Jute Commissioner had to accede to the order of the IJMA, with the result that though they had not taken permission, these were allowed to be exported. I mention this only because the Jute Commissioner is there only in name. He has got no powers though he is invested with so many powers.

My suggestion is that there should be set up co-operatives of jute growers so that they could sell the jute through them and the middle men—who are the manufacturers now and who manipulate both the jute industry as well as the production of raw jute—could be eliminated from the scene. In 1959 the price was very

[Shri Aurobindo Ghosal]

much low. When the growers did not get even the cost of production, they switched on to some other crops. Naturally, there was a shortage in the acreage. For that reason, there was some shortage in the supply. The shortage was to the extent of 2 lakh bales only because as against the overall shortage of 4 lakh bales, 2 lakh bales were permitted to be imported from Pakistan. So the shortage was not of such an extent as to justify the steps that the millowners took of closing down the mills, reducing the working hours and so on.

Then I suggest that the jute growers should be supplied with fertilisers and better seeds. Fertilisers are required for intensive cultivation, because the per acre yield is going down. As I have already said, the co-operative system should be introduced for the sale of jute. The Jute Commissioner should be asked to exercise his powers properly so that both the growers and the jute workers can get relief.

With these remarks, I would request the hon. Minister to see that the selling price of jute should be fixed. As has been stated by our Chief Minister also, it is the crying need in our State to fix the ceiling as well as the floor price, or at least the floor, price of jute.

Mr. Chairman: Before I call on the next speaker, I would like to ask the Mover of the Resolution if he would have any objection to this Resolution and the discussion he raised yesterday being taken together because the subject-matter is the same and the speakers are also, more or less, the same?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I think it would probably be more convenient for the Minister also to reply to both together. So I have no objection.

Mr. Chairman: So I suggest that those hon. Members who wanted to speak during yesterday's discussion may take part in this debate now.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: In that case, I may be allowed to say something more.

Mr. Chairman: Yes.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: It has already been said yesterday by Shri Indrajit Gupta and other speakers that even the Central Government is helpless in taking action against the IJMA. The West Bengal State Minister has written a short article in the Indian Worker at page 60—Independence Day Number under the caption 'Plea for a high priority for Jute Workers' problems'. I quote:

"The main reason for low wages in the State is the condition of the jute workers. Wages of jute workers influence wages in other industries even today. The jute industry is practically West Bengal's monopoly and enjoys a peculiar position in our industrial field. In the pre-Independence period, the entire jute industry was in the hands of foreigners and the wage policy in the industry used to be determined keeping in view the interests of foreign capital. More than one decade has passed since Independence and many foreign jute firms have been sold to India. But the basic pattern of industry is the same thing today.... If we analyse the wages of different industries in West Bengal we will find that special care has been taken to see that the wages of jute workers may not rise as a result of wage increase in other fields.

Jute is one of the important industries which earn foreign exchange and in view of this, interests of the capital get uppermost

consideration from the Union Commerce and Industry Ministry. The interests of the jute workers who comprise one-fourth of the industrial workers in West Bengal receive very little consideration from them. The jute workers are asked to bear the strain and stress of the industry in the name of national interest and economy....

Industrial peace is essential for industrial progress and prosperity in the neighbouring States of West Bengal too. To achieve this a satisfactory solution of the problems of jute workers deserved high priority...."

The last sentence is:

"But how can it be achieved without the co-operation of the Indian Jute Mills Association and the Union Ministry of Commerce and Industry."

Shri Kanungo: Where is the quotation from?

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: This is from a short article written by the West Bengal Minister in *Indian Worker—Independence Day Number*, a magazine published by the INTUC. This is a sorry state of affairs. The Labour Minister of West Bengal has said that the jute workers of West Bengal cannot live if they do not get the sympathy from the Union Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

I would make some suggestions as regards the other side. The jute workers say that there was no real shortage of jute so that the mills should reduce the working hours from 48 to 45 hours and again from 45 to 42½ hours. There is no such shortage. But still 12½ per cent of the looms are not working. There is no shortage to result in the block closure for two months, June and July. Again, the mill-owners were demanding another block closure. This is not due to shortage but there is an attempt to create a make-believe scarcity so that they can raise the price of jute goods

and also deprive the workers of their due.

I would suggest some points for the future. Fixation of the price of raw jute has already been supported by me. It is also necessary to build up buffer stock because towards the end of the season, just before the arrival of the new jute in the market, the price may go up. At that time, if there is a buffer stock it will neutralise this rise. So, the creation of a buffer stock is also necessary. These two points have also been put forward by the Chief Minister of West Bengal. The third point is about the abolition of the middlemen in raw jute. I have also stated how the middle men are manipulating the price of raw jute. Naturally, these middlemen should be eliminated. The abolition of the forward marketing and the removal of jute industry from the scope of the share market by legislation should be attended to. The fifth point is that Government must have control over the stock position of both raw jute and jute products. If they do not have any control over the stock position, it is useless. This time the IJMA had been refusing to disclose the stock in its hands. Naturally, even the Ministers were thinking about it: they were wondering whether there was really a jute shortage. They did not know because it was in the hands of the IJMA. It might be concealed, so that the Government may not know the real position. Naturally, the Government must have control over the stock position, both of raw jute and jute products.

16 hrs.

Lastly as has already been referred to by Shri Indrajit Gupta, the export trade in jute should be handled by the STC or by any other Government agency so that not only the traditional but the non-traditional market may also be explored to export our jute which is a foreign exchange earner and especially when we are in need of foreign exchange at the present moment for the development of our country.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Yesterday's motion and this resolution have both been combined. This resolution is a non-official resolution. I want to know whether the House is sitting up to 6 O'clock, because we were to resume discussion of yesterday's motion at 5 O'clock. That has to be discussed for one more hour.

Mr. Chairman: The House will sit till 6 O'clock unless the discussion of both the things is finished before then. If the discussion of both the things finishes before 6 O'clock, we may adjourn. Otherwise, we shall sit till 6 O'clock.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The next resolution is there.

Shri Kanungo: It is not difficult. I find that two hours have been allotted for the resolution. We started at 3.15. We can close the discussion at 4.45. I shall try to be as brief as possible in my reply, but I may be given 20 minutes or so. With luck, we can close at 5.30 or earlier. Only, I would like to know when you will call me.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: There is a fourth resolution on the agenda. This is a non-official day. The Mover of the second resolution did not turn up. So, the third resolution was taken up. And we have taken both the third resolution and the unfinished motion of yesterday together. If that had not been done, then probably my hon. friend Dr. K. B. Menon would have got a chance at least to move his resolution.

Mr. Chairman: The point is this. Two hours have been allotted to this resolution which means that this can go on from 3.15 to 5.15. At 5 O'clock the discussion on the motion moved yesterday is to be taken. So, the time to move the second resolution is not there in any case. Therefore, the only question is, whether we should ask the hon. Minister to reply to this debate and then take up the discussion on the other unfinished motion and then ask him to reply to it a second time. There will be many points which are common

to both. That is why I thought it would be better to take the two subjects together and then call on the hon. Minister to reply to both.

Shri Kanungo: I think I will have to reply at 5 O'clock.

Mr. Chairman: At the latest by 5.30. If the hon. Members finish by 5, then I will call on the hon. Minister at 5. In any case, the speeches will have to be over by 5.30.

Sari Muhammed Elias (Howrah): Mr. Chairman, the jute industry is the biggest and oldest industry in our country, of which we are very proud.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): There is no quorum.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is the convention in this House not to raise the point regarding quorum on non-official days. I am really sorry a senior Member of the House should have raised it now.

Mr. Chairman: So long as nobody raised it, we can go on. But if somebody raises it, I have to take note of it. The bell is being run. Now there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue.

Shri Muhammed Elias: As I was saying, we are proud of this industry because it earns more than Rs. 125 crores to Rs. 130 crores of foreign exchange. But the workers who are employed in this industry are totally exploited. The workers and cultivators rose time and again against the brutal exploitation of the Jute monopolists, but their movements were brutally suppressed by the employers with the support of the Government. Such a wonderful industry is entirely left in the hands of a handful of monopolists, who control the foreign trade, the raw jute market, etc. The Government has nothing to do with the control of foreign trade and other aspects of this industry.

In this industry, we find that although the employers earn a huge

amount of profit, the workers are very much illpaid compared to the conditions of workers in other organised industries. You know the history of the crisis which is being told by the employers about the shortage of raw jute. They are saying so and raising the bogey of the shortage of raw jute to fulfil a four-fold purpose.

We find from the various statements made by the Chief Minister of West Bengal and others that there is not at all any shortage of raw jute. Here is a statement made by the Chief Minister of West Bengal. He says:

"We met the representatives of the labour as well as the IJMA. We also brought to bear on this question our personal observation. We are satisfied that jute is now coming in larger quantities in the market and there is no reason why the jute mills should not be opened and worked as they did before the month of May. The question as to whether the jute mills should not work full 48 hours, whether they should not unseal some of the looms already sealed should also be investigated and decided upon as quickly as possible."

So the Chief Minister of West Bengal himself, after making detailed enquiries, has admitted that there is no shortage of raw jute.

But why do they still say that there is shortage of raw jute. It is only to sabotage the work of the Wage Board which has been constituted by the Government of India. The history of the movement of jute workers is known to this House very well. They have been struggling for a minimum wage since a long time. After their long struggle, even after going on strike in one region of West Bengal of two lakh jute workers, the Central Government decided last year to set up a Wage Board to decide upon the increase in wages of the low paid

workers in the jute industry. As soon as this Wage Board started functioning, as soon as this Wage Board increased Rs. 3.42 Np. in their wages as an interim relife, the employers started a campaign to close down the mills for a week in a month. They knew very well that if the mills run properly there would be no difficulty for the Wage Board to come to a decision about the increase to be given to the jute workers in their wages. That is why they took this decisions to close down the mills for a week every month.

Sir, it has been explained just now by my friend Shri Indrajit Gupta how they wanted to kill the jute growers. They knew very well that this year there would be a bumper crop and the jute growers will have some money. That is why they have started a campaign saying that there is shortage of jute, there is not enough jute for the mills and so on. If there is not enough jute, there will certainly be an increase in the price of raw jute. What is happening in the market? The price of raw jute is going down. It has come down already from Rs. 61 per maund to Rs. 30 to Rs. 35.

In this connection, I would like to bring to your notice what is happening in the fish market in Calcutta. Two days ago the hon. Minister for Food and Agriculture, Shri Patil, was there and he assured the Bengali people about the supply of fish. There is shortage of fish in the market. The price of fish has gone up from Rs. 3 a seer to Rs. 8 a seer. Fish is the favourite food of Bengali people. That has now gone out of the hands of the Bengali people. Shortage of fish has caused the price to go high. The Food and Agriculture Minister himself has assured the Bengali people that he realises the difficulty and he would try his best from the Central Government to increase the supply of fish so that the price of fish comes down and the Bengali people can have their favourite fish within their reach. So, here we find a different pic-

[Shri Muhammed Elias]

ture. The jute mill owners are saying that there is a shortage of raw jute, but the price of raw jute is coming down. So, it is only the intrigue of the jute mill owners to kill our poor jute growers of our country. I do not want to make any detailed reference to this, because it has been very elaborately dealt with by my hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta and Shri Aurobindo Ghosal. So, I am coming to the other aspect of this question, the conspiracy of the jute mills, the hyena of finished goods; if there is low production and if there is no large supply to the market there will be a terrific increase in the price of the finished goods. This is another reason why they are closing down the jute mills and creating such a type of crisis.

Then they want to reduce the number of workers in the jute industry. Just now, my hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta, has quoted figures from the bulletin of the jute mills to show how they have reduced the number of workers employed in the jute mill industry. A few years ago, the number was more than three lakhs, but now it has been reduced to two lakhs. Even among the two lakhs workers, there are 70,000 workers who do not enjoy any amenities, because they are kept as temporary workers. Even the tribunal award said that one-third of the badli workers must be taken as permanent workers, but the mills are flouting the decision of the Tribunal and keeping nearly 70,000 workers as temporary. In this way, the jute mills are trying to reduce the number of workers in that industry. They want to make more and more profits with a smaller number of workers. They know very well that unless they create such a grave crisis, they will not be able to reduce the number of workers. We all know very well how our country is suffering from the unemployment problem. Now, if this crisis is allowed to go on, the army of the unemployed will increase by the ad-

ditional of unemployed workers of the jute industry.

It is a very dangerous situation that has been created by the jute mills in our country. So, Government must take a firm stand to deal with this matter. They should not be afraid of dealing with the jute mills. This is a noble industry and it should not be allowed to be run by these monopolists, who are not in the interests of our country. Neither are they in the interests of the poor cultivators of the jute industry. They are only after profit and their greed will take this industry to the verge of ruin. Now the time is in our hands and if the Government stand firmly they will be able to tackle this complicated situation by taking some firm stand in this matter.

A suggestion has already been put forward for fixing the price of raw jute. Secondly, the Chief Minister of West Bengal has written to the Central Government to buy raw jute. The Central Government must create a buffer stock. Either through the STC or some other organisation, they must buy all the raw jute so that the mill owners cannot get any opportunity to dupe the poor jute growers. Thirdly, there should be control of the export trade. The export trade of the jute industry must be in the hands of the Government. At the same time, Government must think about the nationalisation of this vital industry. Even the INTUC has demanded the nationalisation of this industry. This important industry should not be left in the hands of a few handful of monopolists, because this is a vital industry. So, this industry must be nationalised.

I cannot understand why the Government is afraid. A small country like Cuba with a population of 72 lakhs only has been able to nationalise all big industries. They have even been able to nationalise the American business standing on the nose of the powerful American Government. They have been able to nationalise all the important industries in Cuba. We being a very big country and a very

powerful Government, why have we not been able to nationalise all the important industries? The Government must think over it and must nationalise the jute industry without delay.

At the same time I must tell the Government that if they do not take a firm decision regarding this the situation will go out of hand. The workers have already started a movement. I am coming from Calcutta. I have been there for over a week and had also to address a number of meetings where thousands of workers gathered. I have seen how the workers are being faced with misery and how they are aggrieved with the attitude of the mill-owners and at the same time with the attitude of the Government. They are seeing by their own eyes how a handful of the monopolists are flouting the instructions of the Government and are running the industry according to their own whims. That is why the workers have decided that if the Government do not take adequate measures to give them proper relief they will take further measures. They are going to hold another conference on the 27th of this month. This conference will be held together with the jute growers. After that a State-wide movement will be started. That movement will be started by all the democratic organisations of West Bengal. I can tell this House that if now some sort of a decision is not taken, there will be a general strike not only in the jute industry but in all the industries of West Bengal, because it is not only a menace to the workers of the jute industry but it is a menace to the workers of all the industries. It is not only the problem of the worker but it is the problem of the jute growers and of the people of our country. This is the problem of our national economy. If this thing is not checked, our national economy will be ruined. It is in the interest of the country, in the interest of our cultivator and in the interest of our workers that the workers of West Bengal have decided to go fur-

ther if the Government does not take any firm decision to deal with this handful of monopolists who want to play with the lives of lakhs of poor workers and with the lives of the cultivators. They should not be allowed to play with the lives of our national economy. That is why I will urge upon the Government to take a firm decision without further delay.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Madam Chairman, yesterday also a similar subject was discussed and I think all the speakers more or less pressed for three points, namely, for the fixation of a minimum price for raw jute, for the abolition of intermediaries in the purchase of raw jute who are actually speculators and agents of the mill-owners and for the export trade of raw jute to be taken over by the State Trading Corporation. Today the debate is particularly about the fixation of minimum and maximum prices of raw jute. Several times this matter came up before this House and the Government's plea was that jute goods being an export commodity it will be very difficult for the Government to fix a minimum price of raw jute. Their argument on this point has almost gone so far as to say that it will ruin our export market and we shall lose the entire foreign exchange we have been getting. That is a wrong apprehension of the Government. Last year's experience has shown us that even at the rate of Rs. 60 or 65 per maund of raw jute, the jute industry has been able to maintain itself. Another apprehension of the Government is Pakistan has not only raw jute, but it has also started the manufacture of jute goods; we have always to compete with Pakistan and if we fix any minimum prices for raw jute, that may give undue advantage to Pakistan.

I think the Government know that Pakistan, several years ago, established a sort of government monopoly. I think jute Board or something like that is the name of the institution which controls the purchase of raw

[Shri A. C. Guha]

jute and also the export of jute goods. I think they have also fixed some minimum price and maximum price for raw jute. If Pakistan could have done this and yet maintain—not only maintain, but develop their export market—in manufactures of jute goods I do not know how Pakistan competition can prevent us from fixing prices for raw jute. The experience of the last two years should have made the Government somewhat wiser. In 1959, the price of raw jute was as low as Rs. 20 per maund. In 1960, it went up to Rs. 60 and 65 per maund. Yet the industry and export of jute goods went on. But no industry can survive with such a rapid and sharp variation in the price of raw materials

In 1947, after the Partition, the position of raw jute supply was very precarious. Bengal, Assam and some other States were particularly asked to switch over their agricultural production from paddy and other things to jute. Bengal did it at the sacrifice of her production of paddy. For that Bengal has had to suffer all these years. They have had always to pay a higher price for rice which is the main or practically the only food for for Bengalis. The cultivators of Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa have produced raw jute in sufficient quantity. It is the obligation of the Government to protect the interests of these cultivators who have produced raw jute which is of strategic value for the Government. Now, if the Government fail to give protection to the cultivators, they should realise that the cultivators won't grow raw jute as actually they did last year. If this year also the cultivators are let down and their interests are sacrificed to the interests of the jute millowners, next year also, they won't grow raw jute. The Indian export trade will suffer and India will have to depend on the mercy of Pakistan for the supply of raw jute at whatever price Pakistan Government may fix.

This is the position with which we are faced now. We must ensure a proper and adequate production of raw jute in this country. If that is the policy of the Government, that adequate raw jute has to be produced in the country, there is no other alternative but to ensure a fair and economic price for the cultivators. This is the simple proposition before the Government and before the country. I can understand that in view of the fact that jute goods are mostly export commodities, though there have been some recent increase in the internal consumption, there may be some difficulty in having a rigid formula about fixation of prices. Prices may vary according to market conditions and also according to the cost of production for the growers. But, as in the case of the cane growers, if necessary, the Government should subsidise the jute growers. In 1959, I made a proposal that the Government should give some price support to the jute growers. In that, at the maximum, they might have to incur a loss of not more than Rs. 2 crores, but they might have made some profit also. Nobody was sure of that. But Government ultimately took up the proposal half-heartedly and gave it at the last moment to the STC, which could not do much at that late stage.

The question of creating a buffer stock has also been raised by the Chief Minister of West Bengal. He has suggested that the trade and the mill-owners should create a buffer stock. I would not support that proposal. The buffer stock is to be created by Government. Our Chief Minister's argument is that in certain cases, the mills or the intermediaries may decline to buy this stock, and the cultivators are not in a position to hold this stock also. Therefore, he suggests that the mills and the trade, that is, the intermediaries who purchase raw jute should combine to take the buffer stock from the jute growers. I would suggest that this function should be taken over by

Government. Only Government should take over the buffer stock. If the taking over of the buffer stock is left to the mill-owners or the intermediaries, then the jute growers cannot get a fair price.

If at this stage any rigid price fixation is not possible, I think at least a price support policy can be immediately initiated to ensure that the jute growers will get a fair and an economic price. We are not going to accept the proposal that to ensure a fair and economic price to the jute growers would mean the ruination of the jute industry and the ruination of our jute export trade; I think the House cannot accept that argument, and the country cannot accept that argument. If necessary, the jute growers will have to be subsidised, as we are subsidising in a sense the sugarcane growers of the country and we are also subsidising the export of sugar to other countries. In what way Government will do it is not my concern, but Government must ensure that the jute growers will get a fair price; they may do it by fixing a minimum floor price or by giving price support or by the taking over of the entire produce of raw jute by the STC or by some other Government machinery and then selling the raw jute to the mill-owners at a price which may be economic for the industry; and if there is any loss, then, Government will have to suffer that loss. That the jute growers should be asked to produce jute and then their interests should be let down or should be sacrificed, is a position which I think no Government can accept and which this Government cannot accept.

Another question that I should like to raise in this connection is this. All along, in the rural economy of Bengal, there have been two main crops, namely jute and paddy. But in the rural areas, they always used to maintain some sort of parity between jute and paddy price. But that parity

is not being maintained now. I think the ratio was that the price of one maund of jute should give two maunds of rice. I think that that was the ratio that was prevalent in the rural areas.

But what is the position now? In 1951, one maund of jute would give to the jute growers about Rs. 20, but rice was selling at Rs. 30 even in the rural areas. Now, the price of jute is about Rs. 30. I am not sure if Rs. 30 is the price in the rural market; I think in the rural market, the price is somewhat lower than Rs. 30; the cultivators are getting not more than Rs. 25 or 27 per maund. And the price of rice is also about Rs. 27 per maund. So according to the standard of the rural economy, the cultivators of jute are suffering. If they go on suffering, then during the next year, they would not produce any jute. The parity between jute and paddy or rice price should be maintained, and that should be the standard for the fixation of the price for jute, if they decide something on these lines.

Another bane of the jute industry is speculation. The Forward Market Commission have failed to deal with this malady in the Calcutta trade. This speculation exists right from the bottom up to the top, that is, from the purchase of raw jute up to the export of jute goods. The only way to stop this is for the State to intervene and take over the purchase of raw jute as well as the export of jute goods. This speculation is harming our national economy. It is also harming the jute growers. As for the workers in the jute mills, I think they are not very much affected by this speculation, except that the millowners in different forms make huge profits but do not give proper remuneration to the workers. But that is another point.

There is always a gap between the rural market price and the mill-gate price. The gap should not be more than Rs. 2 or Rs. 3. Generally, now

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the gap is between Rs. 7 and Rs. 8. This is due to the undue profit of the intermediaries. This also should be stopped. That can be done only by the State Trading Corporation or some other government machinery stepping in and taking over the function of supply of raw jute to the mills.

Yesterday, the question was raised about the block closure of jute mills. I do not know if Government have made any assessment of the stock position before they decided that the jute mills might be closed en bloc for two weeks. They were demanding closure for the third week also. 12½ per looms have already been sealed. They are asking for the sealing of another 18 per cent. The working hours were reduced from 48 to 45 to 40 and then to 35 per week. The question is whether the stock position would justify such reduction in production.

I think last year—if I remember aright—when we tried to make an assessment it was estimated that the production and carryover of the year before would be nearly three or four lakh maunds less than the requirements of the industry. Then there was some import from Pakistan so the shortage was too small to justify all these—block closure, reduction in working hours and sealing of looms. I am not sure if Government have made any correct assessment of the stock position before they agreed to all these measures tending to reduction in the production of jute goods.

The quantity of jute goods produced last year was fairly less, but the price was high and so the manufactures had not to suffer. They had their full quota of profit. I think it was larger because they have not to pay so much for labourers and they have not to pay for so many other things. So by producing less, they have not suffered in profit. They have had their full quota of profit. This position should also be taken into consideration. By reduction in

the production of jute goods, the national economy might have suffered, but not the millowners.

Another thing which Government should consider at this stage is the question of proper cost accounting in jute mills. The NIDC has given huge amounts to loans to the industry. Shri Indrajit Gupta mentioned the figure of Rs. 4 crores, that also I think at a concessional rate of interest. When Government have advanced so much money to the industry, they are entitled to have a correct cost accounting of the manufacturing process. I am afraid that has not been done. The industry has always been avoiding a correct costing of the process of manufacture. Seeing all these things, I feel that the Government should immediately initiate some policy to give price support to the raw jute. They may do it by fixing the minimum price or by purchasing the raw jute through the STC or through some other Government machinery at a fair price fixed by the Government. That is for them to decide. If there are administrative difficulties, they should be looked into. We, Members of the House sitting in this side or that side, may be accused of having some political games and not being able to understand the intricacies of the administration. But the Chief Minister of West Bengal is a responsible person and he has also advocated fixation of minimum price of raw jute. The demand is logical and consistent with the principles of economics and the Government should take it up. It has further been strengthened by the support of a man like Dr. Roy. This is the time for the Government to make up their mind about policy as to how they will protect the interest of the jute grower. They may fix a minimum price; the price may vary according to the circumstances. At the time the raw jute comes to the market, the millowners have always been able to get them at a cheaper price. In August and September, they will not

show any eagerness to purchase raw jute so that the price may go down abnormally. These tactics are adopted by them every year. This year there is not much carry over from the last year and there will be some demand from the mill owners for the purchase of raw jute. So they have taken to sealing the looms and reducing the working hours and also block closure. Government should realise the significance of these tactics and take some steps to ensure the interest of the growers. How they should do it, I am not going to enunciate; nor am I going to mention any specific formula. It is for the Government to decide and to ensure to the growers so that they can get a fair price. Only then they can grow jute; otherwise they will not grow jute.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): I am glad that the House has an opportunity to discuss this very important problem. Several times before I have myself given notice of resolution like this but unfortunately it never came in the ballot.

I will confine myself to the Resolution before us—not the motion that was discussed yesterday. In this resolution there is a demand for minimum and maximum prices. I do not know whether it is feasible or possible at this moment to fix a maximum price. Probably my friend the Mover of this resolution has already indicated that that is not the immediate issue. The problem is, since jute is one of the important money crops, we want its production to increase in this country. It earns us good foreign exchange and all sorts of encouragement are given by the Government to see that the acreage under jute is increased. In view of this, is it not high time that we considered this aspect, namely, how it is that the jute growers are not very much interested in growing jute to the extent that we need? It cannot be complained now that we suffer very much in respect of the quality of jute as it was several years back. The quality has very greatly im-

proved in the last three years. But the jute growers in this country have been really given a raw deal by the Government. The question of fixation of minimum price has been gone into very many times. A committee was specifically appointed for the purpose and it had taken into account all the points which my hon. friend mentioned. The cost also was taken into account and they made out a case showing the names of the State and the cost per maund in the matter of the production of jute in each State. I think after that, it was necessary that the Government should have fixed a minimum price—not a uniform price for all the States which produce jute—taking into consideration the cost of production as worked out by the committee. I think it was the S. R. Sen committee.

We find hesitancy. It is known that in 1959 the jute growers did not get a price which would encourage them at all to take to jute cultivation, and as has been pointed out, because of that the jute acreage actually decreased. The people diverted their cultivation to other crops. The Government at that time came to the aid of the growers in the sense that the State Trading Corporation came in to purchase the jute. But at what time? It was at a time when the jute had already gone from the hands of the jute growers to the middlemen. Practically wherever they have tried to purchase jute, it is a very insignificant quantity that they could get, and the growers actually did not get the benefit. It was expected that the same policy would be extended next year. But that was not done. In reply to a question of mine in that respect, we were told that since the jute price is quite profitable, as it is in the market now, they do not think that it is necessary to extend that facility. That is, the Government do not want to follow a policy to give a stable price in which jute growers would feel encouraged to stick to the production of this very important crop. Government leaves it to the sweet will and mercy of the mili-

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owners who manoeuvre the market according to their convenience.

Even now, in the *Jute Bulletin* published by the Indian Central Jute Committee in June last, it has been said that the mills were not keen to take up quotas of raw jute which they hoped would sell cheaper as the time for the new crop arrivals drew nearer. That is the real point. The mill-owners, since they are the only purchasers, manoeuvre to see that, at a time when jute growers are anxious to part with their jute, either there is no wagon supply or they have not the capacity to buy it or they resort to so many means—I think that is part of their game now—such as the block closure of the mills to prevent the jute growers to get fair prices. So, the whole question arises as to whether we want to sacrifice the interests of the growers for the sake of a few millowners.

It is a question of principle. In the Five Year Plans, the rural sector is being neglected. Are we going to introduce a policy in which we will only produce for the interest of the industry or really we want to give a stable basis to the agriculturist in our economy? It has been argued, because, so far as know, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture is in favour of a minimum price. The Minister of Food and Agriculture himself has been quoted. He is reported to have said—of course specifically he has not said it—that they are going to fix a minimum price here and now. I think that in 1957 or thereabouts, it was decided that a minimum price for agricultural commodities would be fixed. A minimum price for cotton has been fixed, with the result that the cotton-growers have been benefited and cotton cultivation has been encouraged. So, the Agriculture Ministry is in favour of it, who is coming in the way? Probably the Commerce Ministry, which looks after the interests of the traders, the businessmen, the profiteers, would

like to sacrifice the growers. Therefore, if you take the overall planning into consideration and want that the jute growers should play their part as well, it is highly essential that this policy should be fixed once and for all.

I would also suggest that if this is not possible this year, even now the Government can immediately come to the aid of the growers in the sense that they can take over the purchase of jute. The respective State Governments may be asked to purchase jute from the growers and the STC should take the responsibility of supplying it to the mills. I would go so far as to suggest that if the only hindrance is our export market, then let the STC take up the export market also. If that is done, I think probably the growers would get some relief.

In Orissa we suffer most on account of such a policy because there is no jute mill in Orissa, although the production of jute is sufficient for the establishment of a jute mill in Orissa. As far as I know, demands have been made by the Orissa Government. We were given the assurance in a conference which was held in Bhubaneswar last year when we were discussing the State's Plan, that the State Government is advocating and has asked the Central Government assistance for setting up a jute mill in Orissa. Setting up of a mill in Orissa would give the growers about Rs. 5 or Rs. 6 more per maund than what the growers are getting today, because there is always a variation between the Calcutta market rate and the rate at which jute is purchased from the Orissa growers. That is also not done. Several times this question has been raised. One does not know; I was told that when the reference was made to the Government of India, they have sent a communication giving their views to the Orissa Government. I would like to know what is the position about it,

whether the Government or Orissa are ready to accept their proposals or is any attempt being made to see that one of the concerns in Calcutta is transferred to Orissa or a new mill will be set up. If at least that is done, the Orissa growers would get some relief from this existing horrible state of affairs.

I do not want to repeat the arguments already advanced, because from all sides a very reasonable case has been made out for the fixation of a fair minimum price to the jute growers. I would, therefore, urge that it is not too late. It is the first year of our Third Plan. In two Plans, we have neglected this important problem. I would appeal to the Commerce Ministry not to stand in the way, but accept the suggestions of the Agriculture Ministry; and, the State Governments to fix a minimum price for jute.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): Madam Chairman, the other day, the Chairman of the Indian Jute Mills Association while delivering his Chairman's speech before the shareholders stated that the prospects for the jute goods in the Third Five Year Plan appeared promising, and it was a real key ensuring adequate supply and economic price both to the grower and the mills. He stated also that as regards the industry it must ensure that prices do not in future fall to a level that makes the growing of jute non-attractive to the cultivators which did occur in 1958-59. This is what the Chairman of the IJMA stated. In the statement issued by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry we are told that the decision for the block closure was taken to tide over a period of difficulty caused by the acute shortage of raw jute and designed to result in further economy in the use of raw jute pending arrival of the new jute crop.

Madam, I place before the hon. Minister the report of the market during the last few days. On the 8th August raw jute was quoted at Rs. 48.

On the 9th, the report says: "Jute market is quiet—some business is reported for ready delivery goods but buyers are generally reserved". On the 16th August the price was Rs. 37. The market report says: "The Jute market is very quiet—more and more sellers are in evidence particularly in new crop jute, but mills reserved and very little business is passing." On 23rd August the price quoted was Rs. 34. The report says: "Market is very quiet—sellers continue to be keen for business but only small scattered ready delivery jute is passing" Yesterday the quotation in Calcutta Market was Rs. 32.

Here is a statement of the Ministry that the block closures were necessitated by the shortage of raw jute, and here is the market report which says that the sellers are in the market and the buyers are not buying. If there is a shortage for which there has been a block closure, why is it that in the market today there is no buyer in spite of the fact that sellers with the new crop are coming into the market? I have quoted the Calcutta prices from 8th August when it was Rs. 48 to 24th August when it was Rs. 32. These are Calcutta prices. There must be a gap of at least Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 if not more between the prices in the villages and the prices in Calcutta. It is more, as Shri Gupta says, generally.

So all this situation that was created in the jute industry was done with a purpose to bring down the prices of jute. The Jute Mills Association says that it must ensure that the prices do not in future fall to a level that makes the growing of jute less attractive to the cultivator and here is the action of the same Jute Mills Association in not purchasing the jute when it comes to the market with a view to force the price to go down every day. Why is it so? Because, the poor cultivators have no holding power. When the jute is ready, unless they sell it, it will be difficult for them to start working again in their fields, because they will have to start the next showing sea-

[Shri Prabhat Kar]

son, and unless they get the money, it is not possible to do that. Therefore, today they are being forced to take the raw jute to the market and try their level best to sell it. They can hold for 6 or 7 days, and not beyond that. It is impossible for them to hold on and they will not be able not only to carry on the work for the next season but even to live. Therefore, they have got to sell at any price to the buyers. Here is a news item from the *Statesman* that the sellers are insisting on the sale but the buyers are not. I want to know whether any explanation has been obtained from the Indian Jute Mills Association. I do not say that it is with the connivance of the Government that they have ordered the block closure, but I do say that they were intelligent enough and they had the ingenuity to confuse the Central Government and to get their permission for the block closure. If that is not so, I want to know whether any enquiry has been made as to why if there was really a shortage they are not purchasing jute from the market. As I said earlier, it was with a view to pull down the price of jute that the block closure was ordered.

17 hrs.

Today we find we are in a somewhat better position because, all of a sudden, all the high-ups in the Government, both Central and State, have started thinking that it is time that we thought of fixing the minimum price of jute. It is a good sign, no doubt, but it was done because of the force of the movement that has been launched in West Bengal. In West Bengal jute is not only one of the most important cash crops, it is one of the most important industries which brings us about Rs. 150 crores to 160 crores of foreign exchange. If there is any trouble in that industry, the whole economy of West Bengal will find itself in a difficult position. That is why today starting from the Chief Minister of West Bengal every one started mak-

ing statements—I think Shri S. K. Patil has also made a statement—that the time has come when it is necessary that we should fix the minimum price for raw jute.

I would suggest how the price of raw jute has to be fixed. We have got to remember that before partition we had roughly about 6 lakhs bales of cultivation. After all our efforts, I think now 20 lakhs to 25 lakhs of bales of jute are being cultivated. Since we enjoy a monopoly on jute, it is necessary that more acreage should come under cultivation of jute. But that can be done only if a fair price is assured to the peasant, to the cultivator. But no effort has been made in that direction.

In 1958-59 the price went down to Rs. 20 per maund, and the Central Government, the powerful Central Government, and the State Government sitting over us, never bothered whether within Rs. 20 it was possible for the cultivator to produce this one maund of jute and yet continue to grow more. Rs. 20 per maund was the Calcutta market price. In the village it was probably sold at Rs. 13 or 14 a maund. But nobody bothered about it, because of the strong forces of the IJMA, which were the deciding factor. Everybody submitted to them. I had pointed out that it has now gone down to Rs. 32 in Calcutta according to reports and no business is taking place. So, in the villages the price may be Rs. 25 or 26. I do not know what is the price today. It might have gone down even further. That means that it is going to that stage which existed in the year 1958-59 and, according to the Chairman of the IJMA, that situation should not be created.

I find that on principle they are accepting that the minimum price should be fixed. If the price has to be fixed, we have got to take into consideration exactly how we are going to fix the minimum price. So far as the cultivators are concerned, this

agricultural produce has got a very queer situation to face.

17.06 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

So far as industrial production is concerned, Government always allow not only a certain amount of profit but a big profit in the hands of the industrialists. Whenever they fix the price they see that this price fixation enables the industrialists to earn a huge amount of profit. Whenever the question of fixation of price of agricultural produce comes up they always try to look to the interests of those mill-owners who buy the agricultural produce, whether it is the question of sugar or of cotton. It will be seen so far as the question of jute is concerned. That means that it is the Jute Mills Association which will decide what is to be the minimum price of jute. I would only request the hon. Minister that when they decide about fixing the minimum price and when they fix the minimum price the most important thing that they have got to take into consideration is the cost of production. Here the question is not of raw materials as such by which you can find out exactly how much raw materials are required and what is the cost of production. Here the most important thing is the labour that is employed by the cultivator and also the difficulties that they face. I hope the hon. Minister has seen the process of retting of raw jute and what difficulties they face. Also, they have got to take into consideration the general commodities' price and the price of foodstuffs which the cultivators have got to use while deciding the minimum price for jute. Today the IJMA also agrees that there should be a minimum price. But what it has suggested is: Let the IJMA decide whatever the minimum price is and they will accordingly direct their units that they shall not purchase it at less than that price. I am opposed to allowing the IJMA to decide the minimum price. The minimum price will have to be fixed by the Government. The mini-

mum price which will be fixed by the Government will have to be adhered to by the IJMA. This is the first thing.

The second thing is the question of the buffer stocks. It has been suggested that the buffer stock also will be in the hands and management of IJMA. I am against that. The buffer stock will have to be maintained by the Government and will have to be created by the Government.

These two things will have to be remembered. While fixing the minimum price, as I have said, the most important factor is the cost of production which is not the cost of production of raw jute. That will have to be taken into consideration. During this season I had been in the districts and have seen how the cultivators with the expectation of a good price were trying to save their crop from the attack of insects. During this period there was an attack of the insects on jute. So many cultivators have faced difficulties. I know of one or two cases where the cultivators have died because of using insecticides where no directions were given as to how exactly to use them. In order to save the crop so that they may get some money they have given their lives. The love that they have got for their produce, the difficulties that they face in sowing the crop and in taking it to the market should be taken into consideration, which cannot be decided by the price of the raw materials, while fixing the minimum price of jute. I wish that this matter should be decided here and now. No time should be allowed to go because, as I have pointed out, daily from the 8th August the price is going down. On the 8th August it was Rs. 48½/- a maund. By the 24th August it has come down to Rs. 32/- a maund in the Calcutta market. I do not know how much less it is in the village where the money is actually being given to the producer. I would request that the hon. Minister take cognisance of these factors while deciding a minimum price for jute production.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra (Bagaha):
rose—

Mr. Speaker: I thought the hon. Minister is likely to speak. Shri Bibhuti Mishra has not spoken so far?

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: No. Yesterday, you told us that one hour more will be given and we will be given an opportunity.

Mr. Speaker: I have no objection. I understand there was a Resolution relating to jute and they agreed that that Resolution and this may be taken up together for discussion. The hon. Member was not present here when those proceedings were conducted. Anyhow, I will call upon him. He may speak.

Shri Tangamani: I wanted to speak the other day.

Mr. Speaker: I know. He must have come earlier. Hon. Members cannot dictate to the House. Let the hon. Member go on.

Dr. M. S. Aney: May I know whether the debate is on the Resolution or the Motion?

Mr. Speaker: Both were taken together.

Dr. M. S. Aney: That motion is an altogether different thing. The Resolution that was moved today is for fixing of minimum prices.

Mr. Speaker: Very well.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: These are connected matters. The shortage was due to the price factor. These are all combined.

Mr. Speaker: Both relate to the same matter whatever may be the wording. Further discussion on the statement laid by the Minister regarding the block closure observed by the Indian Jute Mills Association owing to scarcity of raw jute raised by Shri Indrajit Gupta on the 24th August, 1961.

The same thing; what is the difference between the two?

Dr. M. S. Aney: The Resolution deals with the fixing of minimum and maximum prices of raw jute. That motion arises out of some statement made by the Minister as regards block closure of the mills.

Mr. Speaker: It is on that now. He made a statement about the closing of mills. The discussion is about that matter. The Resolution is:

"This House is of opinion that minimum and maximum prices of raw jute should be statutorily fixed and enforced."

I thought it was only a motion to fix maximum and minimum prices, yesterday.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: These are connected matters; all these were referred to.

Shri Kanungo: Both the motions cannot be separated. As a matter of fact, the subject matter cannot be separated. It is a coincidence that this has come up today.

Mr. Speaker: The Resolution is over. I will put the Resolution to the vote of the House after hearing the hon. Minister. With regard to both the Resolution and the discussion, I am putting it off. No more discussion on the Resolution. I will allow Shri Bibhuti Mishra to speak on the matter of urgent public importance and call upon the hon. Minister to reply both to the Resolution and the discussion. Then, I will put both these matters to the House. On the discussion, there is no question of voting. I will put the Resolution to the vote of the House.

Shri Prabhat Kar: In that case, Shri Indrajit Gupta has a right of reply.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Five minutes to reply to the Resolution.

Mr. Speaker: All right.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र (बगहा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो १६ अगस्त को अपना बयान दिया उसके मुताबिक जूट मिलों का बर्ड क्लोजर होता है और उसके फल-स्वरूप १ लाख ८५ हजार मजदूर बेकार हो गये हैं, और इनमें से हमारे बिहार के मजदूर एक लाख से ज्यादा हैं। उनके अलावा उत्तर प्रदेश, उड़ीसा और दूसरी जगहों के थोड़े से मजदूर होंगे।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस क्लोजर की क्या जरूरत थी हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि क्लोजर की जरूरत है। अभी मैं आपको पढ़कर सुनाता हूँ यह जुलाई का जूट का बुलेटिन, जिसमें नन्दाजी ने कहा है

"Earlier, the Union Minister Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, discountenanced the idea of a third block closure of the mills in August suggested by the IJMA. With the new crop so close, he said, every effort should be made to avert a third closure."

मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि अगस्त का महीना है, नई क्राप आ रही है, बरमान भी चारों तरफ अच्छी हो रही है और पानी की वजह से जूट का मड़ाना भी आसान है। ऐसी हालत में मैं नहीं समझ पाया कि थर्ड क्लोजर की जरूरत कैसे पड़ी। हमारे मामले जूट की फसल आ रही है और जूट की कमी नहीं है, फिर कैसे हमको मिलों को बन्द करने की जरूरत पड़ी।

पारसाल देग में ६६.६० लाख जूट की बैल्स की अपन हुई थी। हमारे यहां पारसाल से इस साल जूट की खेती अच्छी है यह मैं आपको जूट की बुलेटिन पढ़ कर बतलाना चाहता हूँ। जुलाई के जूट बुलेटिन के पेज १५५ पर लिखा है :

1000(ai) LSD—10.

"The State representatives present reported a general increase in the acreage under jute this season over that in 1960-61. The percentage increase was roughly estimated at 25% in West Bengal, over 50% in Bihar, 35% in Assam, 30% in Orissa, almost 100% in Uttar Pradesh and 66% in Tripura."

इसमें मालूम होता है कि इस साल पारसाल से जूट की खेती अच्छी हुई है। मुझे जहां तक पता चला है, पहले एक एकड़ में १५ मने जूट होता था, पर अब ऐसे भी किसान हैं जो एक एकड़ में २०-२२ मन जूट पैदा कर रहे हैं। जब ऐसी स्थिति है तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि थर्ड क्लोजर की क्या जरूरत है। हमारे मंत्री जी ने १६ तारीख को स्टेटमेंट दिया। आज मैंने प्रार्थित में जो पटना से निकलता है, परसों की पुनिया का यह समाचार पढ़ा कि कलकत्ता में जूट का भाव ३० रुपये मन हो गया है। जब कलकत्ता में जूट का भाव ३० रुपये मन है तो हमको जो उत्तर बिहारवा हैं जूट का दाम २०, २२, २४ में २५ रुपये मन से ज्यादा नहीं मिलेगा। इसका मतलब यह है कि जो कीमत पारसाल थी उसमें इस साल जूट की कीमत २०-२५ रुपये मन कम हो गयी। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि किसान बेचारा नबाह हो गया और उसको बड़ी दिक्कत हो रही है।

जूट के सम्बन्ध में जूट एम्बेयरी कमेटी की मन् १६५० की रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि सरकार को जूट की कीमत ठीक रखनी चाहिए ताकि प्रागे चल कर जूट की पैदावार बढ़े। उसमें उन्होंने बतलाया है कि कौन कौन सी चीजों का ध्यान में रखना चाहिए। उन्होंने पेज ५१ पर कहा है :

"We feel that the problem of jute prices is fundamental to the

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

question of increasing the production and improving the quality of raw jute produced in the country."

फिर पैरा ३६ में लिखा है :

"For the fixation of minimum price of jute, all the three criteria, viz. the cost of production of jute, the parity between prices of jute and paddy, and the relationship between the prices of jute and jute goods need to be considered."

इससे पता चलता है कि जूट एन्क्वायरी कमेटी की राय है कि सरकार को जूट की कीमतों को ठीक रखने के बारे में ध्यान रखना चाहिए।

मैं तो धन्यवाद देता हूँ बंगाल के भाइयों को कि उन्होंने इस साल जूट के मामले में ऐसा रख अपनाया है जैसा कि पिछले दस साल में कभी नहीं अपनाया था। यही नहीं बंगाल के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने भी कहा है कि जूट के कारखाने बन्द नहीं होने चाहिए और जूट की प्राइस फिक्स करनी चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि काटन और शुगर की तरह जूट की भी पलोer और सीलिंग प्राइमेज फिक्स को जानी चाहिए।

हमारे कानूनगो जी उस प्रान्त में आते हैं जहां जूट की खेती होती है। वह समझते हैं कि जूट की खेती किस तरह से होती है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप चल कर देखें कि इस समय किसान जूट को पानी में सड़ाते हैं और कड़ी धूप में उस जूट को साफ करते हैं, और नतीजा यह होता है कि जो जूट को साफ करते हैं उनको मलेरिया की बीमारी हो जाती है, और केवल उनको ही नहीं सारे गांव को जूट को पानी में सड़ाने के कारण यह बीमारी हो जाती है। रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि जूट को सड़ाने से जो पानी खराब हो जाता है उसको कैसे साफ किया जाये। और यह तो भ्रम की बात है। लेकिन किसान

को उचित कीमत नहीं मिलती।

मैं इसके खिलाफ हूँ कि जूट को मिलों को बन्द किया जाये। मंत्री जी ने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है उसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि हमारे यहां जूट की कीमत १३-१४ रुपये मन कम हो गयी। अभी तो जूट का सीजन है और जूट मिलों को जा रहा है। मैं नहीं समझता कि अगस्त के महीने में थर्ड क्लोजर की क्या जरूरत थी। यह तो ऐसी बात हुई कि खाना न मने रखा है लेकिन आप कहें कि खाना मन।

कलकत्ते में थोड़े से परिवार हैं जो कि जूट का बिजनेस करते हैं। बंगाल, बिहार, आसाम, उत्तर प्रदेश और उड़ीसा के प्रान्तों में ही जूट पैदा होता है। और जब जूट की फसल आती है तो ये परिवार ऐसी तरीका करते हैं कि उसकी कीमत कम कर दी जाए। उनके इस प्रयत्न का ही यह नतीजा है कि आज हमारे यहां जूट की कीमत १३-१४ रुपये मन कम हो गयी है।

मैं इस सम्बन्ध में एक बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार हरकेला और भिलाई के कारखाने चला रही है और इनके अलावा उसने और भी बहुत सी चीजों को पब्लिक सेक्टर में ले लिया है तो मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि सरकार इस जूट इंडस्ट्री का नेशनलाइजेशन क्यों न करे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार जूट व्यवसाय का राष्ट्रीयकरण करे और चाहे इसे स्टेट ट्रेडिंग को दे दे। अगर सरकार जूट को डाइरेक्ट परचेज करे तो मेरी समझ में सरकार को ज्यादा पैसा मिलेगा। अब अध्यक्ष महोदय कल आपने कहा था कि कोआपरेटिक्स को बनाया जाये और उनके द्वारा इसको चलाया जाये। यह तो सही बात है कि कोआपरेटिक्स से अगर हम यह काम करेंगे तो हमको कोई ठग नहीं पायेगा लेकिन दिक्कत यह है और आपको भी एक कांसे के पुराने कार्यकर्ता होने के नाते पता होगा कि कोआपरेटिक्स के चलाने

में क्या क्या कठिनाइयों और दिक्कतों का सामना करना पड़ता है। इससे तो बेहतर यह है कि हमारी सरकार खुद जूट खरीदे और उसको आवश्यकतानुसार छोटे छोटे मिल वालों के हाथ बेच दे। सरकार यदि किसानों से डाइरेक्ट जूट खरीदेगी तो किसानों को संतोष होगा और उनका वाजिब पैसा मिलेगा। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि जूट की खरीद फॉरेन का काम सरकार खुद करे।

अब मैं यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जूट के बारे में यहां हमारी सरकार क्या कर रही है? या सरकार तो यही करती है कि इंडियन जूट मिल्स एसोसियेशन की तरफ से जो फैमला होता है और चूक मारे कारखाने कलकत्ते में लगे हुए हैं इसलिए बंगाल गवर्नमेंट जो वहां में मिफार्गिश करती है सेटल गवर्नमेंट उस पर अपनी स्वीकृति की मुहर लगा देती है। सरकार इस पर ध्यान नहीं देती है कि जूट में कौन कौन लोग हैं और उनको क्या मिलता है और क्या नहीं मिलता है। सरकार को इन सब बातों का ध्यान रखना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस समय तो सरकार जरूर खयाल करेगी क्योंकि इस मामले में हमारे कम्प्यूनिस्ट भाई और कांग्रेस वाले सब एकमत हैं और सरकार भी इसको चाहेगी कि हमारे किसान भाई सन्तुष्ट रहे और उनको उनकी जूट की पैदावार के वाजिब दाम मिले क्योंकि प्रगते साल आम चुनाव आने वाले हैं।

अभी जूट के दाम ४५ रुपये मन में बट कर ३० रुपये मन हो गये हैं अर्थात् जूट की कीमत १३ रुपये प्रति मन कम हो गयी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि समय आ गया है जब कि सब लोग इस मामले में दिलचस्पी लें और जूट की कीमत को सरकार न गिराये। जूट के दाम गिरने का एक कारण यह हो गया है कि हमारे मंत्री जी ने यह स्टेटमेंट दिया है कि प्रत्यक्ष के महीने में बड़े ब्लॉक ब्लोअर हो और उनके द्वारा इस बड़े ब्लॉक ब्लोअर की बात करने से जूट के दाम गिर

गये। सरकार को इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए और वह यह देखे कि जूट के दाम न गिरे। सरकार को किसानों के हित को ध्यान में रखते हुए जूट के दाम न गिरने देने चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बात बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जिस हैसियत से दाम ४० रुपये होते हैं उस ४० रुपये में से किसान को १८ रुपये मिलते हैं और २२ रुपये हैसियत के बनाने में मिल वाले से लेते हैं और इस २२ रुपये में मिल वालों का मुनाफा और खर्चा सब शामिल होता है। ४० रुपये की जो हैसियत बनती है उसमें १८ रुपये किसान को मिलते हैं और २२ रुपये मिल वालों को मिलते हैं और मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि किसान को यह १८ रुपये मिलने में बड़ी कठिनाई होती है और वह किसान जो कि स्टेशन में दूरी पर रहते हैं उनको १५ या १६ रुपये ही मिल पाते हैं। अब यह भादों और आश्विन के ऐसे महीने होते हैं जब कि किसान के पास पैसा नहीं होता है और जो हमारे भाई किसान होंगे उनमें यह बात छिपी हुई नहीं होगी कि बंगाल, बिहार और उड़ीसा आदि राज्यों में जो किसान रहते हैं उनके पास पैसे की दिक्कत होती है और होता यह है कि जूट जब उनके पास जमा हो जाता है तो चूक उनको पैसा चाहिए इसलिए जो भी भाव मिलता है उस पर बेच डालते हैं। हमारे बड़े फाइव डायर प्लान में कहा गया है कि वह इलाके जो पिछड़े हुए हैं कमबोर और गरीब हैं ऐसे पिछड़े इलाकों के लोगों को हमें राहत देनी चाहिए और उनका एकोनामिक अप्रैपियट करना चाहिए। उन गरीब और पिछड़े इलाकों के लोगों को हम इस काबिल बनाये ताकि वह अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो सकें। इसको देखते हुए मैं अपनी सरकार व मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि जूट की कीमत को आप कभी न गिरावें। किसानों की जूट की कीमत गिरने नहीं देनी चाहिए और उनकी मदद करनी चाहिए।

अब हुआ यह कि दो साल पहले जब जूट

और किसानों को २ रुपये मन अधिक
जूट के दाम मिले ।

अन्त में मैं अधिक न कहते हुए आपकी
मार्फत सरकार से पुनः इस बात के लिए
अनुरोध करूंगा कि वह जूट की कीमत कभी
न घटाये । जूट की सीलिंग और फ्लोर
प्राइस ठीक करे और जूट के व्यवसाय के
ऊपर सरकार विशेष ध्यान दे और दिलचस्पी
ले ।

Shri Kanungo: Sir, I am very grate-
ful to you and the hon. Mover of both
the motions for agreeing to enable me
to reply to them together. I am at
a disadvantage because both the
motions have been moved by Shri
Indrajit Gupta whose speeches on
both the occasions have been suave,
eloquent and persuasive. In fact
he has been so persuasive yesterday
that I almost felt guilty of the
serious accusations which he was
making against the Government.
Fortunately, I have had a night to
sleep over and recover my balance.
I also will be failing in my duty if
I do not pay a compliment to him
that he has been very fair and objec-
tive in his analysis of the situation
as it obtains today or in the pro-
jection of the future, barring one
point which I will deal with later.

I shall deal with this question in
three parts: first, I shall deal with
the problem of fixing a minimum
and a maximum price for raw jute;
second, with the justification of the
two closures in June and July; and
third,—which is not at all important
at the moment—with the proposed
closure in August. I entirely agree
with the broad outline of the jute
situation as mentioned to the House
by Shri Indrajit Gupta. The fact of
the matter remains that in spite of
an increase in the internal consump-
tion, the bulk of jute manufactures
is sold in the export market. In a
competitive export market, it is just
impossible to forecast what is going
to be the demand and supply and
what is going to be the prices. We
have to remember that those halcyon
days when undivided India used to

have a monopoly of Jute manufac-
ture are gone for ever.

I shall merely quote a few figures
to show how Pakistan which has
better natural facilities in the matter
of obtaining the highest quality of
jute and which is manufacturing all
jute goods and is progressing in the
export trade. The export of Pakis-
tan in 1955 was 543,000 tons. In 1960,
it had gone up to 1,878,000 tons. We
have also to remember that in the
matter of availability of better
quality of jute and also in quality,
Pakistan has a natural advantage.
We have also to remember that the
manufacturing capacity for jute
goods is established in Europe: in
Italy, France, and I believe in Ger-
many and Spain also. Raw jute is
now being grown in various other
countries, though the quantity may
be small at the beginning, but it is
natural to expect that the availabi-
lity will be higher. The manufac-
turing capacity is also being estab-
lished in countries like Thailand,
Burma, etc.

Therefore, we have to remember
that we have to adjust ourselves to
the conditions of the world forces in
trade and supply and demand, both
in the matter of raw material and the
finished goods, and we cannot take
any unilateral action which is sure
to hurt us in the long run. Assuming
that we get a bumper crop of
70 lakh bales, even then, we have to
import a certain quantity of jute and
jute cuttings from Pakistan of the
necessary quality for giving the re-
quired finish to the jute bags and
hessian. I hope that sooner than
later, the quality of jute in India will
be improved and the best quality of
fibres may be available here. I am
optimistic in this respect, because I
have seen the wonderful progress
in the improvement of quality of raw
jute in U.P. in the last five years. In
Orissa also, there has been a little
improvement, but it has been of a
very slow and uneven order. I fail
to understand why the same improve-
ment in quality and grades has not
been achieved in West Bengal. Per-
haps one of the factors is that Bengal

[Shri Kanungo]

growers always get a premium price than the growers at longer distances.

Granted that our minimum requirement of raw jute would be of the order of 70 lakh bales, we were faced with a situation where we have two consecutive years of bad crop. Let us remember that like every agricultural commodity, the biggest factor in the availability of agricultural product is weather and climatic condition. We know it to our cost how the availability of foodgrains, sugar and other crops is largely conditioned by the weather condition as it happens every year.

The House also knows in the case of cotton, which is another staple industrial raw material in our country, for two consecutive years, we had a very bad crop. The result was that we had crisis ranging between 1960 and 1961. In the case of jute, in 1959-60 the crop was 57 lakh bales. In 1960-61, the crop was 52 lakh bales. When we get two consecutive bad years, the important point I want to stress is that the carry-over is reduced. Assuming the crop to be 70 lakh bales, the carry over used to be 10 to 16 lakh bales. It was reduced to 1 lakh last year. The carry-over is important because between one crop and another, the carry-over provides a cushion on which the prices are conditioned.

So, leaving aside other conditions, I will concede straightaway that there was a scramble for the jute when there was shortage. There was speculation, a certain amount of cornering and other undesirable things. In spite of all that, the basic factor remains that there was a shortage of a very high order. Whether the Government was able to meet the situation or not ought to be judged by the actions that have been taken. I would like the House to realise the conditions between September 1960 and the present time. Now the conditions are known and it is public property. I would very humbly submit that any other step could have been taken which would have produced better results.

It was said by one of the speakers that speculation has run rampant. It did. But I believe the action the Forward Markets Commission took had immediate effect. And, all the time I wish that the IJMA was half as strong or as influential as has been made by the various speakers. I would welcome a particular organisation, an industrial organisation which can carry its members along with it without reservation. The very fact that IJMA is spoken of as a well-knit and efficient organisation which can command the obedience of its members by the crack of its whip is not correct to my mind.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: It can't control them.

Shri Kanungo: That is exactly what I say. Therefore, it is no efficient. I would welcome any organisation of any industry which could be depended upon for speaking on behalf of its members. Therefore, I would submit that the accusations that have been made that the IJMA is a devil incarnate and the Government of India has been the willing tools of the devil is not correct *(Interruption)*. This shows the eloquence of Shri Gupta—where I am poor.

The question is whether, as Shri Gupta has said, there cannot be any difference of opinion about the theoretical necessity of having a minimum price of any particular commodity. But the important point is how and what should be the machine by which this should be achieved. I must straightaway say, Sir, to you, that we have been considering the subject from 1951 onwards when the Jute Committee's report was given. The main difficulty has been to arrive at a figure which would be considered as the minimum floor price. I would like the House to remember that in the case of cotton we have a minimum and maximum price. It has been difficult to maintain the maximum price throughout last year. In many areas there was no necessity for taking any operation for maintenance of the floor price.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय,
काटन की सीलिंग इस से कभी भी किसी
किसान को ज्यादा नहीं मिला, जब मिली
नीचे की प्राइस मिली ।

Shri Kanungo: I definitely say that we had to go in for rationing, import of large quantities of cotton and compelling the mills to buy a particular cotton at a particular price because the ceiling was pierced.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: But the growers have never gone up to the ceiling price.

Shri Kanungo: I have no time to enter into its details, but I do believe that even if all the growers have not got it the organisation of growers in cotton has been so much strengthened that today they have got a definite pressure on the price in the market. The point I am trying to make is that it is easier to regulate the price of cotton, because a large quantity of it—in fact, almost the whole of it barring a few lakhs of bales—is consumed in the country. Therefore, in coming to a price for jute, the rational method would be, and here I would differ from Shri Gupta, to work back from the export price, which again is uncertain. To base our calculations on cost of production will be the most dangerous thing that can happen. Firstly, I have yet to find even any theoretical discussion of arriving at a price on the cost of production of an agricultural commodity. We have tried it in India, and I am told on competent authority that it has been tried elsewhere for crops and all that, and, barring a few areas where agriculture has become fully commercialised and more or less industrialised, it is not possible to come to costing of any agricultural crop. Here I am merely repeating the difficulties. These difficulties should not hinder us from trying, and we are trying. The 1967 Jute Enquiry Commission also felt that when the price of 100 yards was Rs. 44 to 46, the price of raw jute was Rs. 24 to 26. So, when we see

the events of the last few years, it is completely out of joint.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: What was it two years ago?

Shri Kanungo: This ration has been found to be inoperative. It does not operate because of various factors. It has been quoted very freely by Shri Gupta and, particularly, by Shri Kar that when the raw jute prices have been quoted at Rs. 32 where was the necessity to feel that there was shortage.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I said the buyers are not buying.

Shri Kanungo: Yes, Shri Kar's contention was there was adequate supply of raw jute but because of the buyers holding back from the market the prices sagged.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: That is the contention of Dr. Roy also.

Shri Kanungo: I beg to differ. I have figures to show that on the 5th August 1961 the arrivals in Kasipur and Shambazar were 3,400 maunds and 37,300 maunds respectively as against 11,400 and 81,750 maunds respectively on the same day in August 1960. To take another date, 11th August, one week after that, the arrival in 1961 was 4,800 maunds and the total stock available is 38,200 maunds. On the same day in 1960, the figures are 16,400 maunds and 76,260 maunds. At a given date, what is the total stock available?

The daily consumption of mills, I told, is of the order of 62,000 tons. Out of that the total stock position is this. Therefore if the quotation is there, I can only explain it by saying that there has been a small quantity offered at that price. Somebody has taken or has not taken it, but there were no goods available at that price or at any other higher price. It will be difficult to dogmatise on the position today but after a while it will be known. Today on the figures avail-

[Shri Kanungo]

able of arrivals and of the stock position I cannot conceive that there was a shortage, particularly in view of the fact that the proposal of the IJMA for a closure in August was not acceded to by the Government of India and by the West Bengal Government. So there is no chance of a block closure.

Here, I want to refute the suggestion made by Shri Gupta that there were certain instructions by the IJMA to its members to reduce the working hours or seal looms other than those which were public property. I have it on the authority of the Chief Minister, West Bengal, that he has made enquiries and has found that there were no such instructions.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I did not say that there were instructions. I said that after the Central Government and the State Government had disapproved of their proposal, they allowed individual mills to do whatever they chose.

Shri Kanungo: This was done in consultation with the West Bengal Government.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Not the Central Government?

Shri Kanungo: No.

Shri A. C. Guha: I do not think the West Bengal Government permitted individual mills to close.

Shri Kanungo: There was no question of permission. There were two alternatives. What to do in the situation? IJMA proposed that they should have block closure for one week in August. The other alternative before the West Bengal Government when they said that they would not agree to this proposal was that whenever there was no stock in an individual mill that has got to close down. There was no other alternative. It conceded that.

Shri A. C. Guha: I do not think the West Bengal Government conceded that because the Labour Minister, West Bengal, made a public statement against this.

Shri Kanungo: I do not know what public statement he made. That is my information from the Government of West Bengal. In any case it is rational. How can a particular mill work when it has no stocks?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: By borrowing jute from other mills.

Shri Kanungo: There you are.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Others had enough stocks.

Shri Kanungo: No, they had not enough stocks. That point is clear. There were not enough stocks for running a day's shift for all the mills with a 12 per cent closure of looms. There were not the physical stocks available there.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Had those stocks been inspected ever by the Government?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, Sir. Since the order under the Essential Commodities Act was passed on the 10th March, 1961, the Jute Commissioner has been receiving statements of stocks and is verifying them.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What is the position now? We are feeling more confused by the statement. Have the IJMA agreed not to have block closure any more? Have they given an undertaking?

Shri Kanungo: The month of August is nearly over and the West Bengal Government and the Central Government did not agree to their proposal. So there is no question of a block closure now. Inevitably, the damage has been done which will be very difficult to restore later on because individual mills were compelled to close

down or to reduce hours. Naturally, there are weak units and strong units and various other units. If the association was strong enough to carry all the units together with them, for the future it would have been better for all concerned, for Government, for growers, for labour, for everybody because an organised industry is a necessity.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: That means the Government gave them wrong advice. You should not have disapproved of their proposal in that case. You are saying it led to worse results now.

Shri Kanungo: No, I do not mean to say that. I never conceded that there was a case for block closure. Particularly, in August. After consultations between the West Bengal Government and the Government of India, it was decided that there were no strong reasons for a block closure in August. Inevitably, it has happened. Therefore, as far as the Resolution is concerned, I only beg to say this. I agree with the contention of the Mover of the Resolution that it would be a desirable thing to have a fixed price—may be a variable fixed price, depending on circumstances. The mechanics, how it has to be operated, the quantum and the operation have got to be decided. With marginal operation in the market by the Government or by an agency of the Government, it may be possible to hold a floor price. It has been possible in the case of cotton. The only occasion when we had to operate for maintaining the floor price was operating through trade. It was fairly successful. This matter is under active consideration. We hope in a very short time to take a decision. We have not taken a decision because we are going to discuss the matter with the West Bengal Government. We are au fait of the whole matter.

About minor matters flowing out of it, I plead guilty that we did not consult the U.P. Government before we agreed to the block closure of the jute mills in the U.P. We had to take a

decision very quickly. We did not have.....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Are you going to consult now about the fixing of floor price?

Shri Kanungo: I think I would. Anyway, Shri S. M. Banerjee must concede that the total production of jute and jute goods is infinitesimal, in the U.P.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We have just said that we have improved our production.

Shri Kanungo: That is all to your credit. Vitally the West Bengal Government is concerned about it, because a large labour force is involved in it. It is a trade on which the resources of India are vitally concerned.

Shri Indrajit Gupta mentioned that there should be accurate costing of the manufacturing process. I believe in the course of the last 3 or 4 years, at least some of the jute mills have installed cost accounting systems. I believe we have now fair data where the costing can be judged.

Shri A. C. Guha: Will their accounts have to be examined by the Government cost accountants?

Shri Kanungo: Of course, when occasion arises, the Tariff Commission is fully equipped to do it.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether the Government have, even today, correct information about the cost of production of a jute mill, per ton? Have you got verified information? My own information is, within 100 years, they have never divulged it to anybody, including some of their own members.

Shri Kanungo: Naturally, you cannot expect competitors to divulge. I do have information, though not full information, by my own costing of several establishments.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: They won't allow your man to go into the mills, as far as I know.

Shri Kanungo: Some of the establishments are co-operating. It is not all. On their rights they can stand. They can refuse inspection. They have rights. Because, until I put on an enquiry by the Tariff Commission and they are governed by the Tariff Commission rules, I have no right to ask them to disclose information. But I must say to the credit of.....

Shri A. C. Guha: Is that the position even under the Industrial Development and Regulation Act that the Government cannot examine their accounts?

Shri Narasimhan: We are not able to follow the hon. Minister.

Mr. Speaker: Interruptions add to knowledge. Therefore, I would humbly submit that the question of fixing a minimum price for jute bristles with many difficulties, and though theoretically we might agree on that, we have to do serious thinking about it. For the current year, I do not see any danger that the prices will sag down too low. At least, we are fully aware of the position.

In regard to another point which I had mentioned. When I paid complaints so Shri Indrajit Gupta, I am only sorry that Shri Indrajit Gupta and several Members on this side frankly admitted that this debate on the resolution and the discussion on a matter of urgent public importance has been actuated by political motives on account of the coming elections.

16:00 hrs.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The hon. Minister has got it upside down.

Shri Prabhat Kar: It was not said that this discussion was with any political motive, but the point that was raised was about the statement of Dr. B. C. Roy.

Shri Kanungo: I have already conceded my incapacity to meet all the finer points of logic raised by Shri Prabhat Kar and Shri Indrajit Gupta, but anyway, my hon. friend

Shri Guha also has conceded that.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : एक बात मैं जानना चाहता हूँ। ५० रुपये से ३२ रुपये इस समय जूट की कीमत हो गई है। जूट की कीमत गिरती जा रही है। इसके लिये सरकार की तरफ से क्या इन्तजाम किया जा रहा है ?

Shri Kanungo: I have already stated that I hope that the price will not be allowed to go down very much now, and we shall take steps to that effect. But the declaration of a floor price and a ceiling price will require careful examination, on which we are engaged at the moment. I hope the House will bear with me and will agree with me that that should be done, without any eye upon the elections.

I would request my hon. friend not to press his resolution. As for the other discussion of course there is no voting on that.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: At the end of two day's discussion. I am very sorry that we are still left completely in the dark as to what Government are proposing to do. At least I have not been able to understand. The whole thing has been left in the air. I regret very much that not a single word was said by the hon. Minister in appreciation of the real difficulties, the human and social difficulties of the jute growers. I did not hear a word of sympathy from him.

He only said that during the last two years, the jute crop had been a bit smaller, namely 57 lakh bales and 52 lakh bales, and he was trying to convince us that Government had taken certain action, which was very good; but he did not tell us, for example, what Government did in the previous year, namely 1958-59, when the crop was 66 lakh bales.

Shri Kanungo: I thought it was fairly known. In any case, Shri

Indrajit Gupta was not in the House when I answered that point.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I may not have been in the House, but I was there when the jute growers got Rs. 12 and Rs. 14 for their jute.

Shri Kanungo: It is there on the record of the debates of the House.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Anyway, I only wish to reply to one point. The question of Pakistan competition has been raised, and also of the advantages which the Pakistan industry is supposed to have. Well, they certainly have got an advantage in that they are having a better quality of raw Jute. There is no doubt about that. But I would just point out that this is a very favourite argument used by the IJMA also. And it is always exaggerated. There is no doubt that competition is growing, because Pakistan has set up its own industries, and it is bound to. But the point is that there are certain other counter-acting advantages which the Indian industry enjoys and which Pakistan does not enjoy. If these are not taken into account, then a completely one-sided picture is presented before the country.

We must remember that our industry has a start of nearly 100 years, because the Pakistani industry started only after Partition. I would just like to say two things in this connection. This is what Mr. Jalil, Vice-President of the Pakistan Jute Mills Association, the body corresponding to our IJMA, says. He says that the capital cost of these Pakistan mills, that is, the new mills which are being set up, is much higher than the capital cost of the Indian mills. Actually, he has calculated the capital cost in Pakistan at Rs. 27,000 per loom, as compared to Rs. 6285 per loom in India. Whose advantage is this?

Mr. Jalil further says that depreciation costs in Pakistan are Rs. 108 per ton, whereas in India, it works out

on an average to Rs. 21 per ton. Again, whose advantage is that? He has further said that labour costs in Pakistan work out at Rs. 70 per ton more than in India, that is because in the modernised mills in India, the number of workers per loom now has gone down to below 3 per loom—at one time, it was five or six—whereas in Pakistan, it is still 3.5 workers per loom. These are Mr. Jalil's statements, not mine.

And this is what the chairman of the Pakistan Central Jute, Mr. Islam, says in a public statement on the 12th June of this year:

"He made it clear, however, that the Government was not happy on the fact that Pakistan's increased foreign exchange earnings had resulted from higher price levels and not from an actual increase in exports which in raw jute was one-third below normal and in jute goods substantially below the 1959-60 level."

So though they have some advantages, there are other disadvantages which they suffer from. Take, for instance, coal. All their coal has to be taken from India. They have no coal of their own. Their position regarding electric power is much worse than ours. We are in a much stronger position. The port facilities that our jute industry enjoys through Calcutta, which has been built up and developed over so many years, are not there in Pakistan because no Pakistani port has reached yet that stage of development. Then there is the question of mill stores which are very important—all manner of stores, shuttles, bobbins, baling hoops and even batching oil. These things are manufactured in India for our mills whereas there is no manufacturing capacity for these stores in Pakistan. These things should be remembered. As far as contacts with foreign countries are concerned, business research, and network of shippers and dealers, which are a very important part of the

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

trade, do not virtually exist in Pakistan. Even the labour force here is much more experienced than the labour force which is growing in Pakistan.

Therefore, it is not correct always just to bring up this question of raw jute and say that Pakistan is now so favourably placed that we cannot compete with them. I think this is a very sad counsel of despair that we are sounding when our industry has been in existence for a hundred years and they have started only a few years ago and their production is still a long long way behind ours. We are crying and complaining as though it is impossible for us to stand up before them even when we are enjoying all these advantages. If some further steps are taken, which we have already suggested in this debate, that is to say, if our mills diversify their production and diversify their markets, if the export trade is properly canalised, if this instability of the raw jute market position is rectified and if the speculation is checked, what is there to be afraid of? We are much stronger than anybody else. If you read the reports from the European manufacturing countries which the Minister referred to, you will find that they are trying somehow or other to protect their jute industry from being rendered extinct by the competition from India. Of course, after Britain's entry into the ECM, I do not know what will happen. But that is a different question.

I do not wish to take up any more time of the House. I am totally unconvinced by what the Minister has said. I am in the dark as to what Government propose to do about the fixation of prices. All the same, I am very gratified indeed that my Resolution has got the unanimous support of everybody from all sides of the House who has spoken. I commend my Resolution to the acceptance of the House. I do not propose to withdraw it.

श्री बिजुति मिश्र: अध्यक्ष महोदय पिछले
साल जूट ७५, ६० के हिसाब से पाकिस्तान

में त्रिका और हमारे यहां ६० ६० के हिसाब से त्रिका।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : यहां समल हो गया।

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"This House is of opinion that minimum and maximum prices of raw Jute should be statutorily fixed and enforced".

The motion was negatived.

So far as the discussion is concerned, there is no motion to be put to the House.

18.08 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: CONTRIBUTORY
HEALTH SERVICE SCHEME

Mr. Speaker: Dr. K. B. Menon.

Dr. K. B. Menon (Badagra): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very thankful to you for this opportunity. It is a great pleasure for me to avail of it, because I never thought that this would be taken up today.

I beg to move the following Resolution:

"This House is of opinion that the Contributory Health Service Scheme for Central Government servants and members of their families in Delhi and New Delhi may be extended to other cities".

Mr. Speaker: He may continue on the next day.

18.10 hrs.

RE: SUMMONS ISSUED TO SHRI
KARANJIA

Mr. Speaker: After the Resolution that was passed here adopting the report of the Privileges Committee about the Editor of the Blitz and its

correspondent, I have been informing the House of the steps that have been taken from time to time. I informed the House that I sent summons to the Editor of the Blitz and also the telegram that I received was read out. In the telegram a reference is made to a letter which, it is said, would follow. At about 3-4 O'clock, I got this letter:

"Sir, I am in receipt of the summons dated the 21st day of August 1961 issued by you, calling me to appear at the bar of the Lok Sabha on 29th August 1961 at 12-15 hours.

I should have been happy to be able to respond immediately to your summons and appear at the bar of the Lok Sabha as directed by you. However, I have been legally advised that irrespective of the personal consequences to me, I should make an application to the Supreme Court requesting the hon. Judges of the Supreme Court to reconsider the judgment given by them in the *Searchlight* case. As a consequence, an application is being filed by me in the Supreme Court today or tomorrow in this behalf.

Allow me to assure you that this application is being filed on y with a view to getting a proper decision from the highest judicial tribunal of the land on questions of principles which affect the citizens as well as Lok Sabha equally. As I have stated before, I am completely in your hands and willing to take the consequences of the article published on 15th April 1961 in BLITZ which, to my great regret, has become the subject matter of the Privileges Committee's adverse report on me.

I, therefore, pray that the date for my appearance in the Lok Sabha be extended by a fortnight.

Thanking you, . . ."

So far as this is concerned, if anybody moves it, I will place it before the House. It need not be now; the House is not full. I will try to take the views of the House. This is for information now. We will take the views of the House.

Shri S. M. Benerjee (Kanpur): Should it not be placed now? It can be circulated and we can go through it tomorrow or the day after.

Mr. Speaker: I have read it out; it is a small letter. It is the House that asked me to summon him to the Bar of the House. The House has accepted the report of the Privileges Committee and the only thing that has been done is to summon him and to tell him that he has been reprimanded by the House. He wants time.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): A fortnight from the 29th? There will be no session of the House then.

Mr. Speaker: It is for you to decide. I will bring it up formally and place it before the House on Monday.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I presume, Sir, that some reply will have to be given to his request to be allowed time. The House will meet again only on Monday and he was summoned to appear on the 29th. Some reply will have to be given whether we accede to his request or not.

Mr. Speaker: How can I do that?

An Hon. Member: It will be decided only on the 28th.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We are sitting again only on the 28th and he is to be present here according to your verdict on the 29th. So, we should take a decision now . . . (Interruptions.)

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He may not appear here but he should be present here.

Mr. Speaker: Everyone knows that it is not on account of any illness. So, merely because he asks for time, he cannot assume that time will be granted. On the other hand, if he is unable to move from his bed, I can understand. He must be present here. If time is granted for this purpose, by all means let him have that time. If time is not granted, he must obey the summons of the House. I am only carrying out the decision of the House. If it was entirely in my hand, I would have written for or against. It is the House that has passed the Resolution and asked him to come here. Therefore, it is for the House to decide so far as this is concerned. It is not as if he should wait there. He can be present here and if no time is allowed, he may appear and if time is allowed he need not appear. That is the position. This will come up on Monday. I will put it up on the agenda and place it before the House. The House may decide whichever way it likes.

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): Sir, this matter would come up on Monday. Meanwhile, there is one thing urgent that must be looked after. We have received this intimation that he has filed a writ petition in the Supreme Court. In his own letter, he has referred to it. He wants the earlier judgment of the Supreme Court in the *Searchlight* case to be reconsidered. I am told that that writ petition is being taken up on Monday. Therefore, in pursuance of our decision, it is proper that there ought to be somebody to represent our case on behalf of the House and on behalf of the Speaker, since yourself, the Secretary and the Under Secretary have been made parties to that writ petition.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): It is a question of admission.

Mr. Speaker: But even if it is a question of admission, he may say, "No, no." He wants to have the whole judgment reopened.

Sardar Hukam Singh: That is what he desires. He desires that the

Searchlight case be reopened and reconsidered. From what I have known from a copy of the petition, I could see that he wants that the decision of this House should be quashed. That is what he desires. Under these circumstances, I feel that there ought to be some law officer who should represent our case, and it should not go by default even on the preliminary hearing. With that end in view, I am going to make a motion.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: We might wait for it—until we get notice or unless we get a summon, how can we proceed?

Sardar Hukam Singh: When we know it for a fact that the case is coming up, and when we have made a decision, it is our duty to see that the case on our side is properly represented. Why should we wait for it and say that a notice should come to us?

Shri S. M. Benerjee: May I make a submission? The Madras High Court's judgment is there. You remember there was a case wherein a writ was moved, and where the Speaker was perhaps summoned. Here, I am afraid that neither you have been summoned nor the Secretary or the Under Secretary. So, can we possibly move a resolution or a motion here that the Attorney General will defend the case and so on? All this is based on unofficial intimation. Is it not so, Sir? All this is unofficial, and there is no mention of it even in bazaar. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order I just read out the letter which came to me in a registered cover, and, that is supported by the telegram that he has sent. Therefore, so far as this letter from Shri Karanjia is concerned, it states that he wants time for the purpose of moving the Supreme Court which he will do. What he says is:

"As a consequence, an application is being filed by me in the

Supreme Court today or tomorrow in th's beha'f."

His letter is dated 23rd August. Therefore, "today or tomorrow" means 23rd or 24th August. We have got information though not directly; of course, I would expect a direct information because we are not away, at a distance. It is not necessary that we should be waiting until an *ex parte* order comes. Is there force in what Shri S. M. Banerjee says? If he says that it is not true that he has filed it. Is it not so? We have got information that a writ petition has been filed and is coming up for *ex parte* orders on Monday.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Then, the Attorney-General will defend the case.

Mr. Speaker: How can he do so himself?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Please excuse me, Sir. Here is a fight between the highest judiciary in the land and this House. Who will decide the matter? (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker: Is he a lawyer?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am not. But I think the Attorney-General will be there.

Mr. Speaker: When the Speaker of this House and the Secretary and the Under Secretary have been made parties, they must be represented. It is not that the Government will go and represent. The Speaker is there. If the hon. Member only wants me to wait until the *ex parte* order is passed.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I do not say that. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: I am a party. If it comes to my notice that a writ petition has been filed, supported authentically by the letter that I have received and which I have read out, the only question is whether it has been

filed or not or whether it is going to be filed. That is the only point. That he is going to file a writ petition is absolutely clear, unless Shri S. M. Banerjee knows that he has since changed his mind and he has not filed it or is not going to file it. He must have filed, because I got the information from the Law Minister. The Law Minister has informed me that a writ petition has been filed. I have no doubt about it. There is nothing to doubt his veracity—that a writ petition has been filed and is coming up. We have asked him to appear here on the 29th. In the meanwhile, he is expediting it and he is pressing for an *ex parte* order. Should we submit to it? (*Interruption*). Order. order. This House came to the conclusion that in law, as it stands, he has committed a breach of privilege. From his own letter also it is clear that he wants to have a change and has asked them to review that case. That means, as the law stands, under the *Searchlight* case today, he is guilty. What we have done is not wrong. But instead of saying we have done a wrong thing, he says he would go to the sourced and get it modified.

The committee adopted the majority decision. It is open to us, because there is a doubt, to say that we are not going to act upon this; it is open to us to excuse also. We have adopted the report and the report is based on the *Searchlight* case. Therefore, we did not impeach. Without impeaching the judgement in the *Searchlight* case, we can say, "We do not want to adopt this. Whatever might be the decision, we shall take a lenient view." That is another matter. The whole question is, we have adopted the *Searchlight* case and we are bound to follow it, if we want to base it upon that. Now, he is trying to impeach it. Do you ask me to keep quiet? Or, shall I state there that the opinion of the House is that the the majority judgment in the *Searchlight* case is right? Let the Judges take any view. Why should it go *ex parte*?

The hon. Member has quoted the Madras case. The Madras case is

[Mr. Speaker]

absolutely different. In the Madras case, they issued a writ . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Speaker should not go.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going. Who will go? Let me not commit myself to any course. I respect the Supreme Court immensely. It is clear that there are three organs of the State. I am not going to bring about any conflict between this House and the judiciary. The judiciary interprets the Constitution and we legislate. We should respect each other. This House has its own jurisdiction to charge for contempt, to preserve its privileges. The Supreme Court has got the right to charge people for contempt for disobedience. Should we go on at conflict with each other? So long as I preside here, I am not going to allow a conflict between this House and the Supreme Court. If the Supreme Court takes a decision that I must appear, I have no objection to appear. I am not going to stand on any formality. I leave it to the Supreme Court to decide. They have not asked me to appear at all. That question does not arise.

The only question is whether I should not appear through a lawyer. The Attorney General has no jurisdiction to act for me automatically. When the Government is a party, I do not know if the Attorney General acts by himself or only when the Government ask the Attorney General to defend. Possibly, even when the Government is a party, the Government might say, "All right; allow an *ex parte* decree to be passed." I do not know the terms between them. So far as I am concerned, I do not think the Attorney General by himself has got the authority to appear unless I clothe him with that authority. I will cloth him with that authority only if I am permitted by this House to do so.

I only expect that if it is a question of either the legislature having anything to do with the judiciary or the judiciary having anything to do with the legislature, immediately notice can

be sent. It is not as if it need be disposed of *ex parte*. If a person is at a long distance to whom communication cannot be made, that is another matter. I am here night and day in the House and outside the House. Therefore, there is no need for any *ex parte* decision to be taken. In 10 hours or 5 hours, notice can be given. But I am not questioning the practice that has been adopted. I only say, I shall be careful.

If notice had been given to me, already I would have made this motion. But the notice has not come. It has come to my notice through a responsible officer of this House and a Member of this House. I will be failing in my duty if I do not bring it to the notice of the House. The House might say, "When it has come to your notice, why did you keep quiet? Therefore, I will allow this motion to be made by the hon. Deputy Speaker. It is left to the House. . . . (*Interruption*).

Shri Prabhat Kar: It might be that even this application may not be admitted on the very first day. In that case, will it be necessary at all, because that will be the first thing. . . .

Mr. Speaker: Why should we admit it? There have been cases here where even in the first reading of a Bill—normally it is not usual to oppose a Bill in the first reading—on principle it was said that the first reading ought not to be allowed. We have been allowing that here. Why should we wait till it is admitted and allow it to be decided *ex-parte*? Should I not, then I am a party, say that even for admission there is no case? Why should I wait until the admission takes place? Therefore, there is no force in that argument at all. We wanted him to come—this House is committed to this—to the Bar of the House. He says there is another authority to which he will go. By all means let him go. Because I am a party and this House through me is a party. Let us engage a lawyer. Let us through the Attorney

General expresses what according to our opinion is, the position, leaving it to the Judges of the Supreme Court to decide. We will abide by that decision. That does not mean we should keep quite and allow it to be decided *ex parte*. Even in the first instance why should it not be thrown away if our case is just? Therefore, I will allow the Deputy Speaker to make the motion.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Attorney General be instructed to arrange for appearance and representation on behalf of the Speaker, Secretary and Under Secretary of Lok Sabha in the matter of the writ petition filed by Shri R. K. Karanjia and Shri A. Raghavan in the Supreme Court against the decisions made by this House on the 19th August, 1961 on the 13th report of the Committee of Privileges presented

to this House on the 11th August, 1961."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Attorney General be instructed to arrange for appearance and representation on behalf of the Speaker, Secretary and Under Secretary of Lok Sabha in the matter of the writ petition filed by Shri R. K. Karanjia and Shri A. Raghavan in the Supreme Court against the decisions made by this House on the 19th August, 1961 on the 13th report of the Committee of Privileges presented to this House on the 11th August, 1961."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: I will follow it up.

18.27 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, August 28, 1961/Bhadra 6, 1883 (Saka).

Friday, August 25, 1961/Bhadra 3, 1883 (Saka)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		COLUMNS	WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.		
S.Q. No.	Subject	737—72	S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
924	Oil find in Surat	4737—39	949	Manufacture of tape-records	4780—81
925	Public Service Commission for public undertakings	4739—45	950	I.A.F. contingent in Congo	4781—82
926	Permanent Commission for Territorial Army Officers	4745—46	951	Domiciliary Restrictions in recruitment for State services	4782
927	Manufacture of Farmer's car in Ordnance Factories	4746—47	952	Copper mines in Sikkim	4782—83
928	C.O.D. Chheoki	4747—50	953	Agreement with CARE for free mid-day meals to Primary School children in Kerala	4784
929	Bifurcation of Double member Constituencies	4750—56	954	Allowance to dependents of I.A.F. officers in Naga custody	4784—85
930	Bonus to L.I.C. policy holders	4756—63	955	Military help to flood affected States	4785
931	Gold deposits	4763—64	956	Demonstration by Rourkela Steel Plant workers	4785—86
932	Mineral industries	4764—65	957	Super-annuated officers	4786
933	Wastages in education	4765—69	958	Primary Teacher Training facilities	4786—87
934	Coal Council	4769—70	959	Durgapur Steel Project	4787
935	Production of Lubricating oils	4770—72	960	Post-matric scholarships to Scheduled Caste students	4787—88
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		4772—489	961	Administrative set-up in Union Territories	4788
S.Q. No.			962	Premium rates of Life Insurance Corporation	4788—89
936	Therapeutic value of Yoga Asanas	4772—73	963	Establishment of new Universities	4789
937	Statutory Status for Jamia Millia Islamia and Gurukul Kangri etc.	4773	964	Refinery in Cambay region	4789—90
938	Duties of Superintendents and Officer Supervisors in A.F.H.Q.	4773—74	965	Wind Power Division	4790—91
939	M. Ps. from Jammu and Kashmir	4774—75	966	Report of the Committee on Post-graduate studies, etc., in Engineering	4791—92
940	Reward for discovery of minerals	4775	967	Seismic Survey of U.P., Bihar and West Bengal	4792
941	Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehra Dun	4775—76	968	Re-discounting facilities by Reserve Bank of India	4792—93
942	Co-ordination Committee on Physical education and Youth Welfare	4776	969	Ordinance Factory, Kanpur	4793
943	Non-coking coal washeries	4776—77	970	West Bangal Security Act for Manipur	4793—94
944	Discovery of minerals in West Bengal	4777	971	Suicide in Rourkela Steel Plant	4794
945	Re-finance Corporation	4778	972	Printing of electoral rolls in Urdu	4795
946	Seizure of gold in Delhi	4778	973	Land for schools in Delhi Cantt.	4795—96
947	Correspondence course for University education	4779	974	Working of Central Excise Department	4796—97
948	Help to Ceylon for establishing steel Plan	4779—80			

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
975	Simplification of procedure in Courts	4797
976	Civilian employees in border areas	4797
977	Screening of students going abroad	4797-98
978	Vijnan Mandirs	4798
979	Expansion of civil areas in Delhi Cantonment	4798-99
U.S.Q. Nos.		
2357	Remodelling of Roshanara Gardens of Delhi	4799-4800
2358	Explosion in Delhi	4800
2359	District and Regional Councils in Assam	4800
2360	All India Skiing Club	4801
2361	Preservation of ancient manuscripts	4801
2362	Political sufferers in Himachal Pradesh	4801-02
2363	Oil Survey in Punjab	4802
2364	Recognition of diplomas of rural institutes	4802-03
2365	Enforcement of Untouchability Act	4803-04
2366	Foreign students in India	4804
2367	Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act	4804
2368	Office of treasurer in Central Universities	4804-05
2369	Import of Stainless Steel	4805
2370	Geological Survey of Madhya Pradesh	4805-06
2371	Oil Research Survey in Madhya Pradesh	4806
2372	Kidnapping of children in Delhi	4806-07
2373	Housing Schemes for S.C. in M. P.	4807
2374	Study of social and economic life in M.P. villages	4807
2375	Pay of university teachers in Maharashtra	4807-08
2376	Aid for students tours in Maharashtra	4808
2377	Labour and Social Service camps in Maharashtra	4808-09
2378	Tribal Welfare Schemes in Punjab	4809-10
2379	Iron sheets for Orissa	4810

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
2380	Census in Minsar	4811
2381	Prize Bonds	4811-12
2382	Overstaying by Pakistanis	4812-13
2383	Propagation of Hindi in Punjab	4813-14
2384	Municipal scavengers in Kerala	4814
2385	Smuggling of gold	4814
2386	Residential colonies for Army men	4814-15
2387	Rourkela Steel Plant	4815-16
2388	Co-operatives of Government servants	4816
2389	Special Multipurpose blocks in Punjab	4816-17
2390	Central Excise Revenue from Punjab	4817
2391	Central loan due from U.P. . . .	4817-18
2392	Steam coal for U.P. . . .	4818
2393	Production of tobacco in U.P. . . .	4818
2394	Scheduled Tribe agriculturists in U.P. . . .	4819
2395	Grants for Halls-cum-Auditoria to Educational Institutions in U.P. . . .	4819
2396	Removal of Untouchability etc. in U.P. . . .	4819-20
2397	Aid for students' tours to U. P. institutions	4820
2398	Emoluments of Primary School teachers of West Bengal	4820-21
2399	Coal production	4821
2400	Tribal Welfare Fund for Punjab	4821
2401	Research in Space flights	4822
2402	C.O.D. Kanpur	4822
2403	Dispute on fishing rights between Himachal Pradesh and Punjab	4823
2404	C.O.D. Chheoki	4823
2405	Propagation of Hindi	4823-24
2406	Indo-British talk on avoidance of double taxation	4825
2407	Reservation of seats on Republic Day Parade	4825
2408	Recovery of Mone Pakistan	4825-26
2409	Over-crowding in colleges and universities	4826
2410	Negotiations with Hungary for loan	4826

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
2411	Illegal melting of silver coins	4827
2412	Accident by a car carrying contraband goods	4827-28
2413	Bomb explosions in Delhi	4828
2414	Inter-State Border disputes	4828-29
2415	Admission of S.C. and S.T. etc. in Engineering college, Palghat	4829-30
2416	Non-ferrous metals in Kerala	4830
2417	Financial assistance to Jabalpur riot victims	4830
2418	S.C. and S. T. employees	4831
2419	Accident in 505 Army Base Workshop	4831-32
2420	Translation of standard works into Hindi	4832-33
2421	Geological Survey in U.P.	4833-36
2422	Tuition fees in Nursery Schools in Delhi	4836-37
2423	Shifting of Headquarters of North Western circle of Archaeological Department	4837
2424	Setting up of oil refinery in Madras	4837
2425	Requirements of coal for Madras	4837-38
2426	Grant to Medical College, Patna	4838
2427	Indian Shikar out fitters	4838-39
2428	Konarak temple in Orissa	4839
2429	Promotion of Sanskrit	4839-40
2430	Income tax pool	4840
2431	Diboi oilfield	4841
2432	Sintering plant	4841
2433	National Libraries	4841-42
2434	Probe into bank deposits by Income-tax Department	4842
2435	L.D.C.'s in Ordinance Factories	4842-43
2436	Coal Shortage in Kanpur	4843-44
2437	Industrial Estates in Universities	4844
2438	Use of Punjabi by Delhi Administration	4844-45
2439	Study of sciences in Secondary schools	4845
2440	Tribal refugees from Pakistan	4846

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
2441	Central Institutes of Management	4846-47
2442	Successor to Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir	4847-48
2443	Criminal cases in Tripura	4848
2444	Land transfers in Tripura	4848-49
2445	Displaced persons in Tripura	4849
2446	Tribal Zumas in Tripura	4849-50
2447	Secretariat Reorganisation in Manipur	4850
2448	Expenditure on legal defence in Satyagraha case in Manipur	4850-51
2449	Sales tax on gold and silver	4851-52
2450	Migration to India during inter-censal period	4852
2451	National Atlas	4852-53
2452	Languages in Assam State	4853-54
2453	Research in Nuclear explosives	4854
2454	Hindi words of command in drills etc.	4854-55
2455	Hindi typewriters	4855
2456	Steel production	4855-56
2457	North Sikkim Highway	4856
2458	Archaeological excavations by Patna University	4856-57
2459	Language Translating Machines	4857
2460	Pakistanis in India	4857-58
2461	Production of pig iron and steel	4858
2462	Welfare of backward classes in Punjab	4858-59
2463	Girl's education in Punjab	4859
2464	Primary school teachers in Punjab	4860
2465	Short supply of coal to Ludhiana	4860-61
2466	Iron and steel requirements of Punjab under Second Plan	4861
2467	Distribution of posts in UNESCO	4861-62
2468	Rehabilitation Finance Administration	4862
2469	Diamonds in Panna, Madhya Pradesh	4862-63
2470	Central aid loans to Jammu and Kashmir	4863
2471	Use of Trombay Jetty by fishermen	4863-64

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
2472	System of Honorary Magistrates	4864-65
2473	Hindi Stenographers	4865-66
2474	Noting in Hindi	4866
2475	Payment of arrears due to revised pay scales	4866-67
2476	Ban on no-plan Government posts	4867-68
2477	Centre for Central Services Examinations in Rajasthan	4868
2478	Requirements of States for Rehabilitation of flood victims	4868-69
2479	Lecture tours by Ministers and Deputy Ministers	4869
2480	Pilot project in Orissa	4870-71
2481	Translation of rules in Hindi	4871-72
2482	Western House, Curzon Road, New Delhi	4872
2483	Injuries to a Naval rating on 'Vikrant'	4872-73
2484	Nepali language in Darjeeling district	4873-74
2485	Qualifying test for I.P.S.	4874-75
2486	Advisory Board for National Atlas and Geographical Names	4875-76
2487	Amendments to Army rules	4876-77
2488	Emoluments of Secondary teachers of Orissa	4877
2489	Iron ore mines in Orissa	4877-78
2490	Cyclone in Maharashtra	4878-79
2491	Chander Bhan Higher Secondary School, Delhi Cantonment	4879-80
2492	Central Government employees	4880
2493	Compounded levy on small units	4880
2494	Reading habit of people	4881
2495	Import of steel under Barter system	4881
2496	Refusal to grant foreign exchange	4881-82
2497	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	4882
2498	Sterling balances	4883
2499	U.D.C. Grade	4883
2500	Financial aid to Rajasthan	4884
2501	C.H.S. Scheme for civilian defence employees	4884-85

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No	Subject	COLUMNS
2502	Archaeological site at Nagarjunakonda	4885-86
2504	Patherkandi South Project	4886-87
2505	Oil survey near Silchar	4887
2506	Scheduled Tribes in Tripura	4887-88
2507	Prices in Delhi	4888-89
2508	Purchase of royal palace of Tripura	4889
2509	Compensation to dependants of defence personnel who die on duty	4889-90
2510	Budget estimates of Delhi Cantonment Board	4890-91
2511	Land for parks in Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt.	4891-92
2512	Land for playgrounds for school in Delhi Cantt.	4892-93

OBITUARY REFERENCE 4893-97

The Prime Minister made a statement regarding the death by shooting of Dr. Inkongliba Ao, Chairman of the Interim Council of Nagaland

Thereafter Members stood in silence for a short while as a mark of respect

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE 4897-4900

Shri Khushwaqt Rai called the attention of the Minister of Irrigation and Power to the situation arising out of floods in Uttar Pradesh

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim) made a statement in regard thereto

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 4900-01

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 making certain further amendments to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960 :

(a) G.S.R. No. 1023 dated the 12th August 1961

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—contd.

COLUMNS

(b) G.S.R. No. 1024 dated
the 12th August, 1961

(c) G.S.R. No. 1025 dated
the 12th August, 1961

- (2) A copy of the Accounts of
the Rehabilitation Finance
Administration for the year
ended 31st December, 1959
along with the Audit Report
thereon, under sub-section
(4) of section 16 of the
Rehabilitation Finance
Administration Act, 1948

REPORT OF BUSINESS
ADVISORY COMMITTEE
ADOPTED

4903

Sixty-sixth Report was adopted

BILL UNDER CONSIDERA-
TION

4903—61

Further discussion on the
motion for consideration of
the Income-Tax Bill, 1961,
as reported by the Select
Committee, continued. The
motion was adopted. Clause
by-clause consideration was
taken up and Clauses 2 to
9 and 12 were adopted.
Clauses 10 and 11 were
adopted as amended

REPORT OF COMMITTEE
ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'
BILLS AND RESOLU-
TIONS ADOPTED

4961

Eighty-seventh Report was
adopted

PRIVATE MEMBERS' RE-
SOLUTION NEGATIVED

4962—77

Discussion on the Resolution
moved by Shri Arjun Singh
Bhadoria on the 11th
August, 1961 continued.
The Resolution was nega-
tived

PRIVATE MEMBERS'
RESOLUTION AND DIS-
CUSSION ON MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC
IMPORTANCE

4977—5048

Resolution of Shri Indrajit
Gupta *re*: Fixation of Price
of Jute and the discussion
raised by him on the 24th
August, 1961, *re* : scarcity
of raw jute were taken up
together. The Resolution
was negatived

MOTION *RE*. THIRTEENTH
REPORT OF THE COM-
MITTEE OF PRIVILEGES
ADOPTED

5048

Sardar Hukam Singh moved
that the Attorney General
be instructed to arrange for
appearance and representation
on behalf of the Speaker,
Secretary and Under Secre-
tary of Lok Sabha in the
matter of the writ petition
filed by Shri R. K. Karanjia
in the Supreme Court against
the decisions made by this
House on the 19th August,
1961 on the 13th Report
of the Committee of Privil-
eges. The motion was adopted

AGENDA FOR MONDAY,
AUGUST 28, 1961/BHADRA
6, 1883 (SAKA)

Further discussion and passing
of the Income-Tax Bill,
1961

Discussion and passing of Sup-
plementary Demands for
Grants (General), 1961-62.